CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,423—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes and Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Detailed List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th May.
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st „
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th May, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
				about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
1st May 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

	Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.	BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	16th May.
L.	ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.

Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, and the

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 9th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 10th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 6th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2950	E. Worfolk	29th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan.	4000	23rd May, 1891.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvement, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GORGONZOLA CHEESE,

Per lb., Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUPS.

REVISED PRICES.

AS these SOUPS are highly concentrated, dilution with half, or an equivalent to their bulk of water, is necessary to reduce them to the usual strength.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUP AND BOUILLI GREEN PEA		0 8	0 9
CRESSI KIDNEY MUTTON BROTH GRAVY MULLIGATAWNEY VEGETABLE JULIENNE	1-lb. tins, each	0 10	0 11
GIBLET HOTCH-POTCH OX-CHEEK HARE MOCK TURTLE OX TAIL		0 12	0 13½
SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES	each	0 5	0 6

(One square contains sufficient to make 1½ Pint of strong nutritious Soup.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
PROVISION DEALERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams	„	0 11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	„	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	„	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	„	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	„	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	„	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	„	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	„	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	„	33 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	„	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	„	35 0
Old Tom Gin	„	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles	„	27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	„	22 0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round, Ham Sandwiches.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

CASH, Rs. 27; and CREDIT, Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Head Offices and Godowns:—BYCULLA.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS NAPKINS DOYLEYS
BEST BELFAST BLEACH.

REDUCED PRICES.

		Rs. a
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES	from each	9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use	from per doz.	9 8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns	per doz.	6 0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs	Per yard	8 0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty	each	6 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS
AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directione accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

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GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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BOMBAY & POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER!

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY, CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

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WANTED, a CARDER, a SPINNER, and a Weaver, the former two having good knowledge in Flat Revolving Cards and Ring Frames respectively, for an Up-Country Mill. Candidates having knowledge in both Carding and Spinning will be preferred. Apply

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
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A LECTURER in Law is required for the above College. Candidates must be L. L. B.'s, and preference will be given to those who have distinguished themselves in Logic and Moral Philosophy.

For full particulars, &c., apply to The PRINCIPAL, The COLLEGE, BARODA.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse ceper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

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IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

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SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
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PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld.,
of Long Acre and Bond Street, London, Paris, &c.
COACH-BUILDERS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, &c., &c.

HAVE IN STOCK at their DEPOT in Girgaum (next to Messrs. Scott and Co.) a large Assortment of Fashionable, Light and well-built Carriages, New and Second-hand, of which an inspection is invited.

Drawings can be seen, orders taken, and estimates given for every description of every style of Carriage, with all the latest Improvements and Inventions on application to the Company's Agent.

HORMUSJI SORABJI,
Girgaum.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discsor Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

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HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

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See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
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And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

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	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "NIAGARA," sailing about 9th June, for Plymouth.
S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd July, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, at 1 p.m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS, PUTTIES, &c., required for Bombay for the year 1891-92 under General Contract.

Forms of Tender with further particulars can be obtained from the above officer.

G. B. E. RADCLIFFE, Major,
Comt. Storekeeper General.
Comt. Storekeeper Genl's Office, Bombay, 1st May, 1891.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST touching the deaths of the Parsee females BUCHOOBAI and PEROZEBAI, will be held at the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING, at 3 p.m., to-day, instead of at the Morgue. Jurors will therefore be present at the University Library Building at 3 p.m., to-day, and not go to the Morgue as previously directed.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Coroner of Bombay.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Aden Port Trust. Salary Rupees Four Hundred (Rs. 400) rising to Rupees Four Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 450) Per Mensem, with free quarters.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

E. V. STACE, Lieut.-Col.,
Chairman, Port Trust, Aden.
Aden, 25th April, 1891.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

THE Widow of the late JOHN HENRY STEEL, A. V. D., Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, solicits the aid of friends in India in the form of votes for her daughter Gwendoline at the next election for the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Lansdowne Bath; and for her son Clive at that for the Blue Coat School.

Address
Mrs. STEEL,
care of Captain HOPKINS,
Ash Lodge, Brentwood.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the arrangement in that behalf we have this day RETIRED from the firm of MESSRS. SOONDERDASS SHAMJEE and Co., AGENTS of the JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, and have agreed to assign all our share and interest therein to MESSRS. LILLADHUR SHAMJEE and VASANJEE NANDJEE.—Dated this 2nd day of May, 1891.

(Signed) DWARKADAS SHAMJEE,
" DAMODER SOONDERDASS,
" GORDHANDASS SOONDERDASS.

N.B.—With reference to the above we are instructed to state that the RETIREMENT of the above partners is to date as from the 1st April, 1891.—Dated this 4th May, 1891.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,

Attorneys to Messrs. Lilladher Shamjee and Vasanjee Nandjee, abovenamed.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
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TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE
PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

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Rs. 18 Per Doz.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 26th May, 1891, and opened at 12 noon on the 27th May, 1891, for SUPPLY of STORES (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1892. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to this office.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms, procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent in Bank Receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

F. G. SMALLWOOD, LT., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal, 29th April, 1891.

LAZARUS SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., LD.,

Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

⁂ Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, [illegible]

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 6 p.m., to sanction an arrangement provisionally made by the Committee with the Municipal Commissioner for giving up to the Municipality certain portions of the West and North sides of the Club compound for the construction of public roads. A plan showing the proposed roads is open to inspection at the Club and particulars of the arrangement can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

And also to consider a proposition from the Honorary Secretary of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath respecting a monthly donation to be given towards the maintenance of the Bath by the Byculla Club.

By order of the Committee,
W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
19th April, 1891.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, 4th and 5th May, 1891, for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. H. W. ULOTH, who has obtained six months' leave of absence.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the CHAMBER, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd April, 1891.

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INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-Fire, on MONDAY, the 25th May, 1891, Tenders for the construction on the Broad Gauge of the Section from the 24th to about the 72nd Mile, reckoning from Godhra, of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, or up to Tandla Station approximately. (Work on the section from Tandla Station to Rutlam will be hereafter arranged for separately by the Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).

Drawings and Specifications with Schedules of quantities may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after the 1st May, 1891, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Second Section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway," and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with each tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

The deposits should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. R. Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 30th April, 1891.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 CAST IRON SOCKETS C and 600 SOLE PLATES C will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon of MONDAY, the 18th of May, 1891, and will be submitted to and decided upon by the Director General of Telegraphs.

The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Stores, Government Telegraphs.
Alipore, Calcutta, 25th April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.
DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889, are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE,
District Engineer,
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.
Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

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INDIAN DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

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CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

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And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingy situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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THE ONLY REMEDY
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CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
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THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED.

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS Pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that

Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble*, *anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

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LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882........	£309,690 0 0
"	1885........	£988,156 0 0
"	1886........	£955,039 0 0
"	1889........	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

ccumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to......................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	..........£2,957,174 12 4	1884	...........£5,348,407 9 2
879	..........£4,260,595 15 1	1889	...........£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL..............................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5½.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Rajabai Tower Tragedy, Adjourned Inquest, University Library, 3 p.m.
Special General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sutlej (s), from London ; Malwa (s), Shanghai ; Acanthus (s), and Hibernia (s), Cardiff ; Cuba (s), Glasgow ; Henry Bolckow (s), Massowa ; Kerbella (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf ; Juno (s), and Germania (s), Havre ; Terra (s), Dunkirk ; and Venetia (s), Hongkong.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day at 5 p.m. Players should bring white and colored jersies.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th April, 1891, shows a decrease of Rs. 59,241, in receipts.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Sutlej, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th instant.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th April, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 39,551, in receipts.

Hindu Fair.—The annual fair of Shree Wagashwaree and Chundika Daner will commence on Thursday, the 7th instant, and will continue till Monday next.

Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, of the 11th Madras Infantry, has been allowed six months' sick leave, and is now in Bombay on his way to the hills.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Inchulva entered the dock on Sunday ; the s. s. Sutlej and s. s. Cuba yesterday. The s. s. Iser left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Ethiope on Sunday.

House-breaking.—Nathoo Oudajee, a goldsmith, residing at 3rd Lane, Bhoiwada, reports that his shop was broken into on the night of the 2nd inst., and gold and silver wires, valued at Rs. 178, stolen therefrom.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Sultan entered the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Taif on Sunday, and the s. s. Henry Bolckow and the s. s. Kerbela yesterday. The s. s. Carrie and the s. s. Hazel Branch left the dock on Saturday.

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali.—The sixth lecture of the season 1890-91 will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Kavasji Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Ratanbai Rustamji Malabarvala, on "Sick-nursing."

A Missing Wife.—Alibhoy Jeewajee, living at Null Bazar, has reported to the police that his wife, aged 16, left his house on Friday last, and has not since returned. She was wearing at the time gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 350.

A Sleeping Man robbed.—Ahmed Sala, a Mehmon, reports that on Saturday night, whilst asleep in the compound of the Abdul Rehman Street Mehmon mosque somebody stole from his pocket four currency notes for Rs. 50 each, one for Rs. 20, and Rs. 5 in cash.

The Rajabai Tower Mystery.—Following the practical suggestion of our correspondent "E. R. R.," the Coroner has directed that the jury called for the investigation of the circumstances under which the two Parsee girls, Pherozebai and Bachubai, met with their deaths, will assemble at the University Library, at 3 p.m., to-day.

Reported Theft.—Goolabchund Nanjee, a Marwaree money-lender, residing at Funnuswadi, has reported to the police that on Saturday last a nephew of his, named Depa Parag, aged 27, stole from a box belonging to him a currency note for Rs. 500, five for Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 50 in cash, and absconded to his native country, Marwar.

A Fatal Fall.—An inquest was held yesterday evening, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of a Hindu girl, of four years of age, named Jethi, daughter of a widow, named Pudma, residing at the Jakeria Musjid. The deceased was standing on a bed at the window on the fifth floor of her house, when she overbalanced herself, and fell on the road below, and was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6, this evening.

Overture	Military	Mendelssohn.
Polka Militaire.	En Garde	Waldteufel.
Selection	La Straniera	Bellini.
Valse	The Jubilee	C. Coote.
Chorus and Cavatina	Belisario	Donizetti.
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Result of the Solicitors' Examination.—The result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitors of the High Court was announced yesterday. Out of eleven candidates, the following four were declared to have passed :—(1) Mr. Cassinath Janardhan Mantri, articled clerk to Mr. Janardhan Gopal ; (2) Mr. Pherozsha Nusserwanjee Pleader, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. ; (3) Mr. Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne ; and (4) Mr. Heerajee Cowasjee Colah, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim.

The Gaiety Club.—A musical and dramatic entertainment was given by this club, at the Novelty, on Thursday last, before a large assemblage, consisting of the friends and relatives of the members of the club. After some capital songs had been given by several members of the club to the accompaniment of the harmonium and other musical instruments, a laughable farce was placed on the stage, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. The hero of the play was Mr. P. C. Daji, one of the proprietors of the club, and he fully deserved the applause with which the audience repeatedly greeted him for his admirable and faultless acting.

Ripon Music Club.—A gathering of the Ripon Music Club took place on Sunday last, in the rooms adjacent to the club's premises, at Mody Bay. There was a large gathering of members and friends. The proceedings began with some select songs with instrumental accompaniment by members of the club. Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Baroocha presided. The secretary of the Club after explaining the object of the gathering requested the president to distribute the prizes, consisting of gold rings, silver watches, albums, musical instruments, &c., to those who took a prominent part in several of the club's entertainments. The gathering dispersed at about 7 p.m., after enjoying a very pleasant evening.

Dishonest Servants.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Haman Shivlal before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with stealing Rs. 30 in notes and cash belonging to his master, Dadabhoy Dorabjee, residing at Khetwadi. It appeared that on the 26th ultimo the accused broke open the cash-box of his master, and, stealing its contents, absconded. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused on Saturday last. On pleading guilty the accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—Michael Francis was charged by Inspector Hiscocks, before the same Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 2 from the box of his master, Mr. A. G. Cazelett. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft at the Docks.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Moore prosecuted Maroti Kundu, a dock-labourer, on a charge of theft of a small bag which contained about Rs. 60, in hard cash. Shunker Kissondass appeared as the complainant and deposed to the prisoner appropriating the bag and money, which he left on a bale of cotton, while he was engaged at another part of No. 4 Shed, Victoria Docks, selecting a spot for other bales of goods as they arrived in carts from different mills. The prisoner pleaded "guilty" and attributed his fault to ignorance of the owner of the money, which he said he picked from the ground. The Magistrate passed a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Distribution of Prizes at the Bai Bhikajee Girls' School.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Bai Bhikajee Girls' School took place yesterday afternoon, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy in the chair. The singing of the children was pleasing to listen to, and the assembly showed its appreciation by frequent applause. The prizes were distributed to the successful students after the report, which was in Guzerati, was read by the honorary secretary. Amongst those present were noticed—Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., Mr. Kaikhoshroo N. Kabrajee, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

The Surgery of the Ancient Hindus.—A meeting of the Vaidya Mandal was held on Saturday, in the hall of Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram. Among those present were Drs. Bhalchandra, Daji, Kher, Dubash, &c., and many native Vaidyas, among whom were Messrs. Prabhuram Kurunashankar, Manishankar, Jafashankar, Pranshankar, Kanji, Laxmishankar, &c. Dr. Balchandra presided. Vaidya Prabhuram Jiwanram gave an interesting and instructive lecture on the art of surgery as known to the ancient Hindus. During his discourse the lecturer showed what similarity there was between the instruments mentioned in the old medical works and those now used in practice. By this he proved that the Aryans had very good surgical knowledge, and had studied the science very carefully. He classified the instruments according to the old system, and then gave a detailed description of each part. Vaidya Manishankar Vitalji expressed satisfaction at the encouragement thus given to native medicine. After several gentlemen had expressed their views on the subject the president said that the lecturer has clearly proved how groundless is the belief that the ancient Hindoos had no knowledge whatsoever of surgery. Still it was true that the modern native vaidyas paid much less attention to the science than the ancients. The reason of this might be sought in religious obstructions, and thus a scanty knowledge of anatomy. He further said that when Alexander the Great invaded India he called together the learned vaidyas and gave them works translated in his language. Thus the science fell into the hands of Greeks, various European nations, and lastly in the hands of the English. The result was that the art at present was in so good a condition in the hands of the foreigners. The president then requested Mr. Prabhuram to deliver another such address on the same subject. The meeting dispersed, after thanking the president.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING A BOMBAY MERCHANT.

Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, appeared yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. Richardson, along with William Guest, who was charged some time ago by Hajee Mahomed Rahimtula with cheating him of a sum of Rs. 650.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the Court on behalf of his client, said that he appeared in the matter of the information filed by Fateh Mahomed Rahimtulla, which was sworn to before his Worship in that Court on the 27th of last month, and in which he charged William Guest with cheating in respect of a promissory note for Rs. 610 ; and his Worship ordered a warrant to issue on that information. These proceedings were taken against Mr. Guest while he was at Simla, where he was proprietor and editor of the *Simla News*. Mr. Guest's attention was drawn to the fact by a paragraph that he saw in the *Morning Post* whilst at Simla, where he always was and always is. Mr. Guest immediately took the train to Bombay, and arrived here that morning (Monday). All the statements and allegations contained in the information were, according to his instructions, absolutely without foundation, and also the suggestion that there ever was any attempt at cheating. That was, he contended, one of those ordinary attempts to use the machinery of the police courts for the purposes of extortion. The promissory note was passed on the 27th October, 1887. Now the complainant appeared in the police courts a day or two after Mr. Guest returned to Simla, having been in Bombay for several days to the knowledge of the complainant. What did the complainant then do ? He waited till Mr. Guest returned to Simla, and then appeared in Court and made an application that was nothing else but a chain of falsehoods, and attempted to justify it by giving a possible colouring of truth to the allegations made. Mr. Anderson said he had to deal with one or two allegations which had gone out to the public, and which to a gentleman in his position of a *quasi*-public character were very serious indeed. Therefore these allegations should not go uncontradicted. Mr. Guest denied the complainant's story. He had, however, borrowed a certain amount of money for his own purpose, but not for the Maharajah of Jodhpore, Mr. Guest was a gentleman who was very well-known in Bombay, and owned several racing animals, by reason of which he attended the principal race meetings in India, so that it was absurd to say that nobody knew where he was or what he was doing. He had been in Bombay several times, during which no application was made to him ; and Mr. Guest did not know whether the complainant had forgotten it, or was perfectly satisfied to let the matter lie by till the real facts should be forgotten. There would have been nothing simpler in the world for the complainant but to go to the Small Cause Court if he thought he had advanced the Rs. 600, and to have got a decree, which could have been executed upon Mr. Guest in any part of the world. But instead of that, he came there for the purpose of extorting money, and for the purpose of vilifying a gentleman whom, he would not dare to meet face to face. The allegations about Mr. Guest absconding were entirely without foundation, and were made because the agent for the complainant, a Parsee, had gone to Mr. Guest's place at the hotel, to mention the matter to him, when it seemed he could not find him. Mr. Guest told him afterwards that he had taken his horses up, and that his passage was already taken. As a matter of fact Mr. Guest had a reserved first-class carriage with his name in large letters upon it, and yet that gentleman (the complainant) stated that he was unable to find out whether Mr. Guest had gone or not. It was not thought that Mr. Guest would come all the way back to Bombay again when those proceedings were instituted. But he had thought it worth his while. He took an express tonga to the station at Simla, and arrived in Bombay at the earliest possible time. Mr. Anderson thought that the matter should be taken up with the least possible delay ; and his client was present for the purpose of answering the charge. He (Mr. Anderson) said he would ask his Honor to allow Mr. Guest not to be subjected to any indignity in the matter of bail in such a trumped-up charge, but to allow him to be enlarged on his own guarantee.

Mr. Richardson informed the learned counsel that he cancelled the warrant, as his client appeared in person ; but Mr. Guest's signature was necessary for his appearance.

The case was fixed for the 6th inst.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan, charges Nabobs Azumzung, Kablulikhan, and Jullamikhan with receiving stolen property, valued at Rs. 7,50,000, and asked his Worship on behalf of the complainant whether his Worship would take the evidence of witnesses who were *purda* ladies of noble family in Hyderabad, and who had expressly come to Bombay to give their evidence in the case, at their temporary residence in Bombay, to-morrow. Mr. Hemming stated that when Mr. Pritchard, Magistrate at Hyderabad, had taken the evidence as to the identification of the stolen property, the ladies had not come before the public, but their evidence had been taken at their residence.

The Magistrate replied that he had already postponed the case, consequent on a telegram which he had received from the Resident of Hyderabad, who was now at Mahableshwar, in which he had asked for copies of the proceedings. He would not therefore record any evidence in the case to-morrow, and it appeared to his Worship that the Resident at Hyderabad might perhaps ask for the transfer of the case to Hyderabad.

Mr. Hemming inquired whether the Magistrate would transfer the case without either the complainant or the accused making an application for the transfer of the case.

The Magistrate said that he was perfectly willing to proceed with the case, and would not make any motion of his own to get it transferred, but he would wait to see what course the Resident would adopt. His Worship added that he had only to try the case on charges of receiving and retaining the stolen property, and that was quite in his jurisdiction, as a portion of the stolen property had been found in Bombay. When the case would come on for hearing, the Magistrate said he would take the evidence of the purda ladies, as asked for by Mr. Hemming, at their residence.

The case stands adjourned until the 20th inst.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The report of the "Oriental" and the proceedings at the sixteenth annual meeting, held on the 20th April last, deals in a very exhaustive manner with the operations of the year. The report shows that the progress of the office in the year ending 31st December 1890 was eminently satisfactory. It is given to very few Companies to report such a large business at the lowest expense ratio of management of any company of the same age, yet this was the case with the Oriental in the financial year just past. The Report is as follows :—

The Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, have much pleasure in submitting to their fellow-shareholders and policyholders their report of the operations of the company for the year ending 31st December 1890.

As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the whole business being that the funds of the Company, which, at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 44,08,437-0-11, have been increased to the extent of Rs. 7,71,691-3-7, thus making a total of Rs. 51,80,128-4-6, being an amount of accumulated resources which the directors consider affords to all members complete security.

The details of the above increase are given in the accounts, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this Report, to which is also appended the Auditors', Bankers', and Official Trustee's Reports.

During the year 2,426 Life Proposals were made to the Company for Assuring the sum of Rs. 78,72,300.

Of this number 1,833 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion.

On the New Policies effected during the year, the Annual Premia, less debts under the New Plan, Under-Average Systems, &c., amount to Rs. 2,36,259-5-0, the Sum Assured being Rs. 53,55,550, which is a very satisfactory result. If the above-mentioned debts were included, the New Annual Premia would amount to Rs. 2,71,428-9-0. Annuity Bonds for Rs. 1,834-8-0 have also been issued, the price thereof being Rs. 13,411-7-0.

The above amount of new Life Assurances is the largest effected with the Company in any year during its history.

The total number of policies on the books of the Company, exclusive of those that have lapsed by time, death, surrender, or non-payment of Premia, is 10,378, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 3,17,59,900 and realizing in Annual Premia Rs. 13,62,227-12-0, exclusive of debts due to the Company on the New Plan and Under-Average Schemes. If these were included, the Annual Income would amount to Rs. 15,35,901-14-1. Of the Sum Assured Rs. 10,19,500 is Re-assured ; and Promissory Notes remain outstanding for Rs. 4,16,429-5-8.

The total amount of Premia received on the Policies of Life Assurance in force, less debts thereon, was Rs. 13,03,478-14-11 and the total Income of the Company from all sources was Rs. 14,91,342-14-6.

Claims by death were preferred under 141 Policies, arising through the decrease of 103 Insured lives, and representing an Assured sum of Rs. 4,12,714-5-0. Of this amount Rs. 25,000 were Re-assured, and consequently repaid to the Company. Claims on Endowment Assurances matured numbered 7, the amount payable being Rs. 12,000 ; also two monthly Pensions of Rs. 10 each. This is considerably under the Company's expectation.

The Total Number of Claims since the commencement of the Company is 560, including Endowments, amounting to Rs. 20,58,813-2-2, of which Rs. 2,06,973-1-6 Re-assured.

Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives for Assurance, and it is satisfactory to notice that so few Claims have accrued.

The Total payments of the Company have been Rs. 7,21,565-14-7, which includes Rs. 38,628-13-4 for Re-assurances, Rs. 4,62,904-12-0 for Claims, Pensions, Surrenders, Annuities Dividends, and cash Bonuses to Policyholders, leaving a Balance of Receipts over Expenditure of Rs. 7,69,776-15-11.

The careful regard to Economy which has marked the management of the Company from its commencement is still maintained.

The Investments of the Company are :—

4 per cent. Government Securities for Rs. 48,86,500-0-0

Since last Annual Meeting the Directors have, in the interests of the Company, converted the small balance of 4½ per cent. Government Securitirs into 4 per cent. at a good rate.

Since our last Annual Meeting we have elected the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Member of the Legislative Council, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., to seat at the Board, on account of increasing business and owing to the unavoidable absence of other members of the Board in consequence of failing health. We recommend these appointments for confirmation by the Shareholders and Policyholders.

The Director retiring from Office in rotation on the present occasion is Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E. It is with deep regret that the Directors have to report the resignation, due to infirm health, of Mr. Khote, who had been since the foundation of the Company a much respected member of the Board.

Mr. Hurrychund Sadasewjee, Shareholders' Auditor, and Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Policyholder's Auditor, also retire, but are eligible for re-election.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum to Shareholders for last year.

The Directors had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Meikle, the Consulting Actuary of the Company, while on a tour in India and the East with his daughter, last November. They wish to express their condolence for the bereavement he has suffered in the unexpected death of Miss Meikle since leaving Bombay.

Dr. James Arnott, having returned from furlough, has resumed his appointment from Dr. Wellington Gray, as Chief Medical Adviser of the Company.

The Directors have much pleasure in placing before their fellow-members the foregoing statement, in the full confidence that, whilst they will thus be enabled to appreciate the policy adopted in the management of the Company's affairs, they will be induced to assist the efforts of the Directors by recommending the Company to the favourable considerations of their friends and connections. Every Shareholder and Policyholder should bear in mind that, as fellow-members of the "Oriental," the interests of the Directos are identical with his own, and that all are equally concerned in promoting, to the best of their ability, the welfare of the Institution to which they belong.

The Chairman, then said :—

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in rising to move the adoption of the Report, and to draw your attention to the steady progress the Company is making.

I do not think that my observations will be very long on this occasion, as the Report and Accounts being so full, little is really left for the Chairman to say, in moving their adoption. Before touching upon the various leading points of the Report, I have to refer to the absence of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., who always took a prominent part on these occasions. The Directors, in announcing the retirement on account of ill-health of Mr. Khote, feel sure the members will concur with them in expressing sincere regret, not only at the Company thus being deprived of his services but also at the cause which has necessitated such a step.

I am glad we again find ourselves, at the close of our year's operations, in the position of being able to lay before you a Report, which gives evidence of solid progress, and which is highly satisfactory. The Report of the Directors, the Bankers, the Official Trustees' Certificates, the Financial Statements in reference to the Company, and the Auditors' Report, are so clear and explicit, and contain so full an account of the Company's position and progress, that there appears little occasion for much remark by me. I shall, however, be happy to give any further information or explanation that may be desired.

The Premium income for the past year is Rs. 13,03,478-14-11, showing an increase over that of the previous year of Rs. 1,40,929-3-4, and to give you an idea of the steady progress of the Company, I will give you the amount of the New Premiums for each Triennial period from the commencement, also for current year :—

1874 and 1875 1875 and 1876 1876 and 1877	Rs.	81,135	8	10
1878, 1879 and 1880	,,	1,96,845	14	8
1881, 1882 and 1883	,,	4,44,427	6	8
1884, 1885 and 1886	,,	6,42,044	7	9
1887, 1888 and 1889	,,	7,06,828	2	6
1890	,,	2,71,428	9	0

It will be observed that the business has again been well maintained, and a glance at the Table attached to the Directors' Report (page 7) will prove the remarkable prominence held by our Company. It will be again noticed that the Oriental Life transacted in 1889 [the figures for 1890 of the Home Offices not being yet available] a larger amount of new business in its Fifteenth year than many of the leading Offices of Great Britain, some of which have been in operation for upwards of one hundred years. Taken all round the new Premiums, as above, present a record of success without precedent. A large and increasing business has been done at a phenomenally low ratio of expenses. The Directors might have increased the amount of new business, but they have exercised the utmost care in selection, always giving the Company the benefit of a doubt when dealing with Proposals. This I think is a very fair indication of the activity and zeal of our Officers, Agents, and Members, and of the large increase of public confidence which the Company has gained. The total business of the Oriental is over 317 Lacs of Rupees. The Assets or Funds were increased during the year by Rs. 7,71,691-3-7. The favourable mortality attained by prudent care in the acceptance of lives offering for Assurance, and the very moderate expenses of management from the commencement, enable us to show highly satisfactory results.

I have now, gentlemen, great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report of the Directors.

The Manager and Actuary said in responding to a vote of thanks :—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—On behalf of myself, and the Office Staff, I beg to thank you very much for the vote of thanks which you have been good enough to pass. I deem it right on the present occasion to recapitulate the following facts, in order that a brief history of the distinctive features of the Company may be presented to Members and intending assurers.

The Oriental is the only Life Assurance Company of its kind, and gives a new and improved character to practical life assurance and its administration, especially in India.

This is done by allowing Policyholders a voice in its management, as the first consideration should be the interests of the assured. Strictly prohibiting Amalgamations, thus rendering it impossible that such cases of hardships can occur, as those which have resulted from amalgamations ; providing the highest order of security for its engagements ; allowing Policyholders the option of insuring at English Rates with perfect safety, giving a fixed monetary value for every premium paid by investing 80 per cent. thereof in Government Securities as their sole property, by Shareholders and Policyholders appointing their own trustees, auditors and consulting actuary, to protect their respective interests ; by no entire forfeiture of policies ; by lapsed policies being renewed without fine ; by the entire direction being in India ; by native lives being assured at European rates, as it has been proved by five successive actuarial valuations, by two of the highest and most eminent independent Actuarial authorities, viz., the late J. Hill Williams, F.I.A., formerly President of the Institute of Actuaries, London, and James Meikle, F.I.A., late President of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh, that their lives are as valuable as those of Europeans in India ; by Funds invested in Government securities only, and remaining in India, so as to afford absolute security : by economical management, without which the best of systems cannot succeed, by the profits of the Company reverting to Policyholders and Shareholders in this country from whose payments they accrue ; by no restriction on travel ; and by allowing all interested in the Company to understand its position ; and by making Policies and Promissory notes of the Oriental financial securities of the highest class, always available to their holders for monetary purposes, and thereby conferring on the Company its distinctive character.

As these solid advantages become more widely known to the public it is reasonable to suppose they will be appreciated and adopted by intending Insurers, seeking for undoubted security, convenience and equity in Insurrnce transactions.

I think every one present on this occasion might bring me one assurer before the end of the year. You must all have one friend uninsured either European or Native and this friend in turn would bring another, and so on, *ad infinitum*, until every insurable life in India is insured in the Oriental. And why in the Oriental, will be asked by the Agents of other companies ? Because the Oriental has the first claim on the land of its birth, being purely an Indian Institution, raised by Indian capital, managed entirely in India and offering advantages more particularly to native assurers, which cannot be obtained by intending assurers in any other Life Assurance Company anywhere.

From my long business intercourse with enlightened natives from all parts of India, I nave no doubt the spread of life assurance, and its influences will in time work remarkable changes in the habits, customs and feelings of the people of this country.

We have lately lost a good friend in Sir Mahdeva Row, of Madras, who has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of our company. He considered it an Institution which brought out the best qualities of his countrymen, by enabling them on the same terms as Europeans to make suitable provision for their families ; thus encouraging Industry, economy and self-denial, and making them independent of the aid of others. He considered we deserved every encouragement for what we had done for natives in this country.

These evidences of increasing confidence and wider usefulness must be satisfactory in the highest degree to policyholders and shareholders, and ought to induce them everywhere to exert their active influence in helping to advance still more rapidly the business of the "Oriental."

In spite of very active competition on the part of the companies engaged in similar business, we have been able to maintain our position as a progressive Company, and as you will see by the report now read we have increased our business over any previous year. I am also glad to say the three months of this year shows an increase on the business of the corresponding three months of last year.

We have done our best from the commencement of the Company to attain success, and without being accused of egotism, I am sure I may safely say we have not only commanded success but have deserved it.

In conclusion, we hope to meet you again this time twelve months with an equally, if not a still more, favourable report.

The Management of the "Oriental" have conclusively shown that liberal dealings with the public will produce a good life assurance business and excellent results. It must have been attended for years with peculiar difficulties and it gives us much pleasure to congralulate Mr. M. Lauchlan Slater upon the success which has attended his able conduct of the affairs of the Company.

The defalcations which have since been discovered are much to be regretted in the light of such an excellent report. They are explained in the following letter attached to the Report :—

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, Albert Building, Bombay, May 1891.

To the Shareholders and Policyholders of the Company.

Dear Sirs,—Since the date of the last General Meeting certain facts have come to my knowledge, and to the knowledge of your directors, which it has become our unpleasant duty to place before you.

It will be remembered that Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, the late Assistant Manager of the Company, and who was in its service ever since its establishment, was in charge of such cash and securities of the Company as remained in the office. Latterly this amount has been large on account of the heavy premia received every month.

Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff absented himself on the day of the said meeting upon what is now discovered to have been a mere pretence.

The ascertainment of the exact amount of the deficit is now the subject of investigation.

The matter has been placed in the hands of the Company's solicitors, who are doing all they can on behalf of the Company.

D. D. Shroff has been arrested and Criminal Proceedings have been commenced for Breach of Trust and Fabrication of False Evidence. Later on my Directors intend to call a special meeting of the Company at which explanations and statements will be made.

I must inform you that the defalcations do not touch the funds deposited with the Official Trustee, being 80 per cent. of all premia received from the establishment of the Company, and accumulations of interest in the hands of that Officer, nor the capital invested in Government paper in the hands of the Company's Bankers, aggregating in the whole Rs. 46,51,500 but of the present market value of Rs. 48,96,782, or thereabouts. This must remove any anxiety which may be created in the minds of the members.

While the discovery of this dishonesty on the part of one who had been for so long a trusted servant of the Company causes deep feelings of regret, it is satisfactory to know that the basis on which the "Oriental" is founded precludes the possibility of jeopardizing the Fund set apart for the Policyholders in the hands of the Official Trustee.

There is no cause for alarm, and there will not be even a temporary lull in that steady onward progress which has marked the Company's operations from its commencement.—I remain, &c.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Juno, 1,567 tons, Captain A M White, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Germania, 1,947 tons, Captain W H Thomas, cleared yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Terra, 1,778 tons, Captain V Peterson, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain James Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mussowa in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Massowa in ballast.

The steam-ship Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain N. Stuart, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Genoa in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Hibernia, 1,557 tons, Captain W E McDowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Kerbella, 1,454 tons, Captain J. A. Magennes, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The steam-ship Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain E Billinge arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Calicut with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Acanthus, 1,877 tons, Captain T C Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,389 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Venetia, 1,550 tons, Captain T F Creery, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Melbourne—Miss Richardson, Mr F H Morse, Mr and Mrs Gaton, Master and Miss Chid, Revd and Mrs Stothert and Miss Stothert. From Colombo—Mr J LeMesurier, Miss R Blanche, Mr and Mrs de Winter and Aga M Shand. From different ports—13 deck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Master of the s. s. Byculla reports (through Port Officer, Moulmein) having passed in latitude 15° 57' N., longitude 96° 20' E. in the track of vessels bound to Rangoon a topmast standing on end with blocks and white iron bands at the mast-head Ship Masters are warned accordingly.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nowshera	1938	Britten	A	B I S N Co.
,, Clan Drummond	1901	Harrison	B	F Muir & Co
,, Bendi	2798	Beneke	D	W&A Graham & Co
,, Huzara	1336	Stebbing	E	M Mackenzie.
,, Sultan	1775	Collin	F	V Ebrahim & Co
,, H. Bolckow	939	Hughes	G	B & P S N Co.
,, T. Haymann	1550	McNabb	HJ	W& A Graham & Co
,, Juno	1547	White	K	W&A Graham & Co
,, Florence	1608	Harris	L	F Muir & Co
,, Taif	878	Hannah	M	H Cassim
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co
,, Ormsbey	1828	Peterson	O	W& A Graham & Co
,, Braunfels	1976	Tarree	P	Glade & Co.
,, Acme	1398	Marshall	Q	W& A Graham & Co
,, Kerbela	1451	Magenes	30 tons crane	B I S N Co

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon on Greenwich mean time 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
,, Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni.
,, Venetia	2725	Creery	5	P & O S N Co
,, Sutlej	2103	Worcester	6	P & O S N Co
,, Inchulva	1453	Stuart	7	K Nixon & Co
,, Kt. of St. John	2248	Billett	8	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Cuba	1301	Billinge	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Terra	1778	Peterson	10	C Edulji
,, Aston Hall	2226	Fowler	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kt. Templar	2704	Pain	13	K Nixon & Co
,, Germania	1947	Thomas	16	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Pemba .... 986 ...... M. Mackenzie.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London, April 9.
	Malwa (s)	Preston	Shanghai, April 11.
	Acanthus (s)	Saunders	Cardiff, April 4.
	Cuba (s)	Billinge	Glasgow, March 16.
	Hibernia (s)	McDowell	Cardiff, April 2.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes	Mussowa, April 20.
	Kerbella (s)	Magennes	London, March 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Juno (s)	White	Havre.
	Germania (s)	Thomas	Havre.
	Terra (s)	Peterson	Dunkirk.
	Venetia (s)	Creery	Hongkong.

The steamer Landaura, Captain Clark, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Inchulva, for Dunkirk.
,, Maltby, for Liverpool.
,, Labourdonnais, for Aden, &c.
,, Taif, for Aden, Jeddah &c.
,, Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
,, Hibernia, for Havre.
,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
,, Kistna, for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Acanthus, for Marseilles.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd May as compared with the statement of the 25th April, 1891 :—

	April 25. Rs.	May 2. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,28,667	56,45,013
Do. do. at Branches	55,51,560	42,96,288
Other Deposits	4,21,18,198	4,31,96,438
Post Bills	9,231	8,570
Cash Credits, undrawn	28,13,056	25,87,048
Rs. ..	6,94,70,712	6,90,83,357
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	80,62,388	97,39,591
Cash Credits on do. do.	83,39,149	83,21,705
Loans do. do. do.	85,40,081	102,81,070
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,945	3,688
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,73,66,780	1,74,28,910
Stamps, &c.	25,152	25,143
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,052		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000	3,92,052	3,92,052
Bullion	4,93,555	6,13,409
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,75,400	2,94,208
Cash and Currency Notes	2,58,71,210	2,19,84,581
Rs. ..	6,94,70,712	6,90,83,357

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·841
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NE, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	338

* From midnight to midnight.

Rightly or wrongly, it has been stated that Englishwomen are growing taller—that is, that the average height of Englishwomen is going up, whilst the average height of Englishmen is falling. A medical contemporary laments the fact that the census paper did not contain columns, the filling up of which would have given us some idea as to the basis for such a supposition.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 4.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 41 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 82 bales wool, Kecka Khoosal ; 250 bales cotton, N N Oonwalla ; 100 bales cotton and 600 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 309 bales hemp, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 750 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

Acme s—60 cwts turmeric, B Morarjee ; 100 bales cotton, M Santook Chand.

For London.

Peninsular s—28 cwts olibanum, C Turmahomed ; 15 bales skins, R Kaderbhoy ; 9 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, L Dewjee ; 7 bales skin, Canjee Alloo ; 50 cwts gum, C Nurpal ; 50½ cwts ramputree, P Gangjee ; 77½ cwts gum, 7 cases mace, and 42 cases ramputree, L Chuttoo ; 16 bales goat and sheep skins, H C H Gunny ; 8 bales goat skins, P H Abdool Kader.

For Dunkirk.

Florence s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

Terra s—1,509 cwts wheat, and 501 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri.

Inchulva s—16,008 cwts linseed, and 7,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 8,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 800 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

For Hamburg.

Braunfels s—55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 495 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Hull.

Therese Heymann s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ramjee Ebjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Gopaljee Ramjee, 6,026 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

For Havre.

Bendi s—13 bales roots, D P Batha and Co ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, The Bombay Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100½ cwts cresseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Juno s—4,517 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Hibernia s—20,000 cwts wheat, 12,006 cwts linseed, and 8,004 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt Templar s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Ally Mahomed, and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, D P Batha and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Kt of St John s—36 cwts gum, Kika Khoosal ; 2,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Sultan s—980 bales cotton, 30 cwts gum and 125 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers ; 3,440 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, 8,397 cwts groundnuts, and 800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Labourdonnais s—6,001½ cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co ; 2,598 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 30,933 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Clan Drummond s—9,525 cwts gingellyseed, and 13,050 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,545 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 10,116 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Acanthus—4,002 cwts groundnuts, Beyts Craig and Co ; 4,000½ cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co ; 7,920 cwts wheat, and 900 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,999 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

For Port Said.

Aston Hall s—200 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Bremen.

Braunfels s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—30 cwts olibanum, and 23 cwts bysabole, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Bisagno s—300 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 41½ cwts sandlewood and 42 cwts sharksfins, C Ebram ; 210 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 155 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co ; 118 cwts cloves, F M Chinai ; 109 cwts fenel seed, 125 cwts cloves, and 50 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 3.

Shaw, Col, Ms, 7th Regt, M I, on furlough, from Mangalore.

Damania, Surgeon Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

May 4.

Dickson, Lt, 5 Bo L I, on duty, from Satara.

Mullins, Capt, Bengal 33rd B I, from furlough, from England.

Wake, Lt, Beng 16th B C, from furlough, from England.

Giles, Lt Bengal, R A, on furlough, from Banna.

Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.

Graham, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—May 4.

Graham, Lt, Bo 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, to Lahore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 5th May, 1891.

1. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 1st instant is granted to Gr. W. Mulcahy.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY. COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 5th May, 1891.

1 Extract from Army Orders :—

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—Lieut-Colonel The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley. Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for four months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 Troopers A. H. King and A. Jenkins are granted six months' leave of absence from 4th May 1891.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM. Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

HIGH COURT.—May 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

337-90—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomjee Byramjee Colabawalla vs Narrondas Purmanund—Mansuklal, D and J—Part heard.
58-91—Conroy and B—Memon Mohomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E and H.
471-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Mahomed Joosub and another—Pestonjee and R and T and D.
664-90—Tyebjee and D—Vithuldas Purbhoodas vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Conroy and B.
551-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Damodher Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.
632-90—Ardesir H and D—Junmahomed Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another vs Sayajee Assana—Janardhen and A.

For further Direction on Commissioner's Report.

450-89—Conroy and B—Haji Abdool Rahiman Haji Allarackia vs Haji Nurmahomed Haji Tarmahomed and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

29-91—Payne, G and S—Doongersey Dayal and others vs Thucker Jewraj Damodher and others.
44-91—Mirza H K—Peeta Khooshal and others vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and another.
117—91—Jefferson, B, D and K—Chutterbooj Morarjee vs Goredhundas Purshotumdas.
119-91—Wadia and G—Nanchund Futtechund and another vs Bhawandas Hemchund.
141-91—Jefferson, B, D and K—Sarabhai Magonbhai vs Madhowlal Chotalal and others—Mansuklal, D and J.
185-91—Conroy and Brown—The National Mortgage Bank vs Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framji.
195-91—In person—Padma Vakta and others vs Muja Natha Essa, &c.
179-91—Macfarlane, E and H—C A Turner vs Pranjewandas Withuldas.
199-91—Payne, G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Alli Mahomed Heeja Oomer.
200-91—Little, S, F and N—The National Bank of India vs Megji Toolsidass and another—E Wilkin.
201-91—Muljee B B—Govindrao Martrand vs Jetha Ruttonsey.

Postponed Long Causes.

413-90—Chitnis, M and M—Mangaldas Purmanundas vs Tribhowandas Narseydas and others—Crawford, B B and B.
341-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Khunderao M.
724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassum.
576-90—J C Cama—Fatmabibee and another vs Fatmabibee and others—Tyebjee and D.
101-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Rughoonath Jaising vs Ram Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D, and K.
607-90—Roughton and B—Bachoo Hajee Abdulla vs Haji Cassum Balladina—Jefferson, B D and K.
545-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Ghelabhoy Mulji vs Bapoo Balsett Lubdey—J C Cama.
331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga vs Hurjewan Vussonjee—Little, S F and N.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES !! !—We have for sale a good collection of Ladies' English-made Gold-cased Watches at exceptionally low prices. From Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Makers, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

BINAURAL STETHOSCOPE, best maker, Rs. 6 only ; Cashmere Bouquet Scent, Rs. 1-10 per bottle ; Cuticura Soap, Rs. 2 per box ; St. Jacob Oil, Re. 1-6 per bottle.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

A FLOURISHING BUSINESS, situated in a cool, airy, healthy and convenient locality of the Fort is FOR SALE. Apply to JAMES and Co., Agents and Brokers, 19, Cavel Street.

LOST BETWEEN ESPLANADE HOTEL and Great Western Hotel, a small gold wrist watch. Any one bringing the same to the ESPLANADE HOTEL will be rewarded.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER MARE and CHESNUT ARAB GALLOWAY, both quiet to ride nd drive. For particulars apply to "X.," care of this Paper.

THE OFFICE of MESSRS. R P. CHOWDHRY and Co., Calcutta, are REMOVED from No. 12, Henshaw's Building to No. 16, SASSOON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

RECEIVED few French 8-day Lamp Time Pieces and Clocks, with glass domes. Rs. 40 to Rs. 200. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by a respectable Parsee youth, an engagement of a Cashier or such other responsible duty ; can give security. Apply to "F. A.," care of this Paper.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

IF you wish to make your friend a cheap yet valuable present send him a PHIAL of each MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills. Tooth and Ringworm Powder, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops. For certificates and other particulars see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS ORDERED ! Our celebrated Darjeeling Teas and Ceylon Tea as supplied to several Clubs and Messes. Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb. ; Ceylon Tea No. 1 Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-8 per lb. Pekoe, Re. 1. For the Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., and Family Mixture As. 10 per lb. BULL & CO., Apollo Bunder and Cumballa Hill.

THE GLORY of a MAN is his STRENGTH. Bouril, the most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known, served as a beverage at High Bars and Buffets throughout Europe. BULL & CO., Cumballa Hill and Apollo Bunder.

JUST UNPACKED, YORK CUT HAM, from 8 to 14 lbs., each As. 12 per lb. Best Bacon on cut, As. 12 per lb. ; Double Gloster Cheese on cut, As. 12 per lb. BULL & CO., Cumballa Hill and Apollo Bunder.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS, Manufactured under our supervision, and special attention is paid to the through filtration of Water. Sodawater, As. 10 per doz. Lemonade, Gingerade, Gingerale, Tonic and Raspberryade, As. 14 per doz. BULL & CO., Apollo Bunder and Cumballa Hill.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRANSPOSING PIANOS, with Patent Tuning Apparatus, will stand in good tune for 12 months without needing a Tuner. Can be seen and tried at S. ROSE & Co's, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-frame strong nonstruction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHIANTI, the favorite ITALIAN WINE, and BERBERA, another favorite Wine, Price Re. 1 per bottle. Pearse and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street. Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter. Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.,

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.

THE Public are warned against having DEALINGS with the following CURRENCY NOTES as they are STOLEN PROPERTY. Immediate information should be given to the Bombay Police if any trace is found of these Notes :—

S-87 41,638 for Rs. 1,000.
S-85 38,138
,, 42,362
,, 43,043 for Rs. 100 each.
,, 43,045
,, 43,046
,, 43,047

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th May, 1891.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
all agency business undertaken.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,
OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES, AUSTRALIAN HORSES, &c., LATELY THE PROPERTY OF MR. HORMARJEE ARDASER HORMARJEE.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th May 1891 at 12 o'clock noon, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort.

1 English built c spring Landau by E. Kesterton.
1 c spring open carriage by Souza and Co.
1 English built open carriage by Dusturnal and Co.
1 English built Waggonet (Brake) Binders, Paris.
1 pair of Australian Horses.
2 serviceable horses.
Sets of double and single horses, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of May, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Peroshaw Framjee Battliwalla, the following valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields, grass land, together with the messuage or bungalow, outhouses, cookroom, stables, wells and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Peroz Baugh," situate at Bandora, in the taluka of Salsette, in the district of Thanna, containing by admeasurement 82, 194 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Bhundaree Koornaree and Antone Manoel de Monte and others, on the south by the property of Antone Manoel de Monte, and others, on the east by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and on the west partly by the road leading from Ghorebunder, and partly by the public road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the mortgagee.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASER OF HINK'S LAMPS.

By order of the attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, London, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., in the godown below the Fort High School, Fort, hanging table and ornamental lamps of various shapes and sizes, Hink's patent.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 5th May, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOKS, JACCONETS, AND MULLS.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Hurgowan Ramjee—

About	4 cases	34-4½ ins.	18½ yds.	white nainsooks.
,,	3 ,,	38 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	15 ,,	33-3½ ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	24 ,,	38 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	29 ,,	38-3½ ,,	18 ,,	white jacconets.
,,	68 ,,	38 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	25 ,,	37½-38 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	20 ,,	41 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	14 ,,	39 ,,	20 ,,	do. do.
,,	21 ,,	33 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	57 ,,	39 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	2 ,,	45-5½ ,,	22 ,,	white nainsooks.
,,	7 ,,	39-40 ,,	18 ,,	white mulls.
,,	8 ,,	39 ,,	18 ,,	white nainsooks.
,,	5 ,,	33 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	10 ,,	33 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.
,,	5 ,,	33-39 ,,	18 ,,	do. do.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 5, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COTTON SPINNING MILL, BOMBAY.

On an early date Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Lower Mahim, Purbhadevi Road, subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale the undermentioned property :—

1. A first class mill building recently constructed two stories high, with new machinery and every mill requisite ready to commence working 20,000 mule spindles, capable of easy extension to 30,000 spindles. A blow-room capable of holding sufficient machinery for 40,000 spindles, mixing-room, cotton loft, engine-room, rope-ally, cast iron tank. blow-room chimney, chimney stock. 135 feet high, godown, capable of holding 1,400 bales of cotton, mechanic shop, smithy large tank and cooling drain, fine office building with store-rooms beneath at entrance gate.
2. An enclosed compound measuring about 31,500 square yards which is sufficiently large to contain a weaving mill or another spinning mill of 30,000 spindles with all necessary out-houses godowns &c.
3. Engine, triple expansion of Pollit and Wizell, finished in the very best style, and capable of giving economically 600 to 650 Indicative Horse Power.
4. Three first class multitubular Boilers by Messrs. Bobcock and Wilcox, capable of developing 900 I. H. P. at 150 lbs pressure on the square inch.
5. A first class spaced economizer of 228 pipes with driving gear complete by Messrs. Locock.
6. A Donkey Feed Pump by Messrs. Power of Salford.
7. One Barker hoist, one Bobbin Hoist, a first class hydraulic baling press and a good set of (4) Hydraulic Pump Distribution Box and Hydraulic Piping with gearing complete.
8. Four first class yarn Building, Presses and Roller covering machinery.
9. A large quantities of stores and spare, parts of machinery.

The premises and machinery can be inspected at any time so that purchasers may satisfy themselves by personal inspection that the Mill is complete in every respect and ready to commence working.

For permission to inspect the property and condition of sale and for any further particulars apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors to the vendors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 5, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

THE quantity of Cotton in sight in New York on Friday (omitted to be wired on that day) was 8,140,000 bales against 8,080,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week ; but this is the only item of telegraphic news under this column not included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	3,16,346
,, ,, Branches......	Dec.	,,	12,55,272
Other Deposits......................	Inc.	,,	7,78,240
Government Securities	,,	,,	16,77,203
Loans	,,	,,	17,40,989
Bills Discounted	,,	,,	62,130
Cash with other Banks.	Dec.	,,	81,192
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	,,	38,86,629

The decrease of over 38¾ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance during the past week disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon does not really indicate any important change in the unusually easy position of Money with the Bank nor in the open market ; for though, as shown above, the amount out in loans was much greater on Saturday than at the close of the previous week, the increase in Bills Discounted was trifling, while, on the other hand, Private Deposits had swollen by 7¾ lakhs, the net expansion of trade requirements being represented by about 10¼ lakhs, the further reduction in the Cash Balance over and above this sum being mainly due to the addition of some 16¾ lakhs to the amount of Government Sucurities held by the Bank, and to the withdrawal of Government Deposits. The heavy financial requirements of the Wheat and Seed crop now coming to market, and showing, in every case, excepting the less important items of Poppy and Castor Seeds, a more or less considerable increase over last year's arrivals, though doubtless heavy, have hardly been felt in presence of the ample funds available ; and it is noteworthy that the receipts of Cotton have latterly been showing an increased falling off compared with last season's, so that the figures now representing the decrease are greater by some 40,000 bales, than they were at the beginning of February, when the largest decrease was previouly shown; and that the money value of the excess arrivals of Wheat and Seeds probably falls short, by about half a million sterling, of that of the deficiency in receipt of Cotton.

COTTON has been almost a blank here to-day as far as export business is concerned, only 100 bales of Bhownugger, at Rs. 178½ per candy having been placed in that direction. Local spinners, however, have taken 4,800 bales, of which 3,200 were Julgaum, at Rs. 158 ; the balance being made up of 700 Oomras at Rs. 143 ; 300 Virumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 158 ; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 159 ; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 174½ ; 100 Vingorla, at Rs. 157-9 ; and 50 bales each of Akola, at Rs. 153 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 135 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and Belati and Bengal are Re. 1 per candy lower, other descriptions being unaltered.

WHEAT continues out of request by exporters, and only a small business has transpired again today in a quiet market ; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been steady at our last quotations, at which a moderate business has been done for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,119	bales.
Wheat	113,093	cwts.
Linseed..............................	41,251	,,
Rapeseed	18,669	,,
Gingelly	2,586	,,
Poppyseed	4,345	,,
Groundnuts	4,036	,,
Castor-seed	3,594	,,

FREIGHTS are firm. Rates for May-June shipment are all 1s. per ton higher ; and for July-August shipment there is a good demand at previous rates.

EXCHANGE has been very firm all day at an advance of 3-32d. in Bank Demand and 5-32d. in three months' sight Credits, established in the morning, on Saturday's final quotations, and closed at another 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. A moderate amount of Credits was placed in the morning at 1s. 5 9-32d. for ready Bills, and at 1s 5 5-16d. into early June ; but in the afternoon, on a bank quoting 1s. 5 1-16d. for demand, rates hardened, and buyers asked 1s. 5 5-16d. for ready Bills, than which no better was available. We quote closing rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 5 1-32 to 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight ...	1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Credits	do. ...	1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Francs	do. ...	1·82½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone with little fresh business passing ; but some advance on Saturday's closing rates, say of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., has been attained. A lakh was done for Money early on the afternoon at 106, and quotations for account were put up to 105 13-16 for the 1st June, and 105 9-16 for the 30th idem ; but there were sellers at the rates, and at the close, quotations were 1-16 lower, all round. 107¼ is still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip is steady, and Press Shares are quiet ; but neither on these or other lines has there been much doing to-day, and our quotations generally are unaltered.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams can now be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Cable Assab-Massuah right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hour, ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	11	10 a. m.	3	30
Teheran	4	1	30 p. m.	1	9
Suez	4	2	40 p. m.	0	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th May, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	37	...	3
,, Kurrachee ...	...	13	...	1
,, Madras	1	0	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 3.

10 p.m.	80·7

MONDAY, MAY 4.

6 a.m...	78·6
10 a.m...	85·0
2 p.m...	86·6
4 p.m...	85·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEDFORD—April 10, at Woolwich, wife of E Bedford, C E, of Pansa, of a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM—April 9, at Kensington, W, wife of Surg-Gen J M Cunningham, C S I, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CROSSMAN—CLOGSTOUN—April 9, at St Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Robert, son of Maj-Gen Sir W Crossman, M P, of Cheswick and Holy Island, Northumberland, to Lizzie Helen, daughter of late Capt E L Clogstoun, of Mount Four Peaks, New Zealand, formerly of the Bengal Staff Corps.

CUNNINGHAM—LAURIE—April 11, at St Paul's Church, Grove-park, Chiswick, W D Cunningham, son of Major-Gen P S Cunningham, to Gertrude Ivory, daughter of Col W F B Laurie (Retired), (Royal) Madras Artillery.

HERRIES—FAYRER—April 15, at St George's, Hanover-square, W D Herries, Lieut, 3rd Batt, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, son of A Y Herries, of Kirkcudbrightshire, to Berthia Marion, daughter of Sir J Fayrer, K C S I.

MONIER-WILLIAMS—JOYCE—April 13, at St James's Church, Westgate-on-Sea, O F Monier-Williams, son of Sir M Monier-William, K C I E, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, to Isabel Caroline, daughter of late Rev W H Joyce, Vicar of Dorking, Surrey, and of Mrs W H Joyce, of St Margaret's, Ealing.

PIERS—MORRIS—April 16, at All Saints, Cheltenham, by the Rev Canon Bowlby, assisted by the Rev T Kynaston, Rector of Bushey, and the Rev T Read Davies, Morton Salop, Capt W Barrington Piers, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, eldest surviving son of the late Col T Tristram Piers, to Mary Catherine Emily Price Morris, only daughter of Mrs Price Morris, Oak Manor, Cheltenham, and the late Price Morris, Esq., Plas Clough, Denbigh.

DEATHS.

BURNEY—April 5, at Kensington-garden-terrace, R T Burney, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 55.

CLARK—April 1, at Middletown Conn., United States, Pickering Clark, aged 57.

GORDON—April 9, Margaret Catherine, widow of Lieut-Col G T Gordon, late 2nd Bombay Cavalry, aged 90.

HARPER—April 10, at Marloes-road, W Laura Cecilia, wife of H Harper, Madras Medical Service (Retired), daughter of late Charles Harris, Madras Civil Service.

MACFARLANE—April 12, near Paris, Donald Macfarlane, late of the Madras Medical Establishment, and son of James Macfarlane, M D, Perth, aged 77.

MACKERNESS—April 6, at South Norwood, G A Mackerness, late Com B I S N Co, son of T Mackerness, of Bessborough-street, S W, aged 50.

MACKINTOSH—April 10, at Morningside, Woolstone-road, Catford, Emma, widow of late James A Pead Mackintosh, of Bombay and London, aged 89.

MANGLES—April 15, A C Mangles, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 55.

MONTRESOR—March 19, off Colombo, on his voyage to England on s.s. Khedive, C E C Montresor, Civil Engineer, D P W, India, son of C F Montresor, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), aged 33.

MURRAY—April 12, at Holmsted, Bushey-heath, J C Murray, late of Calcutta, aged 67.

PICKARD—CAMBRIDGE—April 9, at Bloxworth House, Dorsetshire, Adeline, wife of Col J Pickard-Cambridge, late Indian Staff Corps, and grand-daughter of late Gen Sir W Richards, K C B, aged 59.

COONOOR.

DEATH.

JEFFERSON—May 4, at Coonoor, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Solicitor of Bombay, aged 70. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1891.

THE May-day demonstrations of the working classes throughout Europe have passed off on the whole without exciting the apprehensions which attended the inception of this method of impressing on Governments and capitalists the international solidarity of the proletariat. In London sixty thousand working men moved in procession with bands and banners to Hyde Park as a demonstration in favour of the eight-hours' movement. An inconsiderable police force was deemed sufficient to keep order. Even a procession of Socialists masquerading in red shirts and flags with revolutionary devices surmounted by Phrygian bonnets, led to no breach of the peace. In Paris the military precautions taken by the Republican Government were scarcely put to the test ; a petition in favour of the eight hours was presented to the Chamber but with the exception of a tumultuous assemblage afterwards in the Palace de la Concorde, which was dispersed by cavalry and mounted police, everything passed off quietly. In Berlin, Vienna, and indeed in all the capitals except that of Italy, the manifestations led to no disturbance. It was not so, however, in several of the large manufacturing cities. At Lyons, as famous for fighting as for silk, and at Marseilles, as at Rome, shots were exchanged between the people and the troops, and the rioters only dispersed when the canon were loaded, and the bayonets fixed. At Fourmies, in the north of France, the fighting was serious, the troops firing on the rioters, killing seven and wounding ten. There was also serious rioting at St. Quentin and Charleville. At Barcelona, which is the principal industrial centre in Spain, several small bombs were exploded in the streets. Perhaps more serious than any of these isolated conflicts is the commencement in Belgium of a pre-arranged strike of the colliers on the first of May, in full reliance on the support of the miners in all the other European States, including England. The commencement of this great strike was marked by serious conflicts at Liege and Seraing between the gendarmes and the miners. Troops were hurried up, and martial law has been proclaimed at Liege. According to the original intention this strike of the Belgian miners would have formed but a part of an international strike of miners, for the purpose of compelling mine owners to concede a working day of eight hours only. That danger has been postponed, but it is not as yet quite past. Consumers of coal throughout the world had a very narrow escape from the immeasurable consequences of a proposed international strike of miners to begin simultaneously throughout Europe on Friday last, the 1st of May. At a meeting held on the 4th April of the International Congress of Miners sitting in Paris, an amendment—the result of a compromise arrived at after two days' discussion—was passed with only five dissentients, setting forth that the Congress considered that "an international strike may become necessary to obtain an eight-hours' day, but the Congress, before resorting to such an extreme measure, invites the Governments and Parliaments of the nationalities represented in the Congress, to agree to an international convention dealing with an eight-hours' day in mines, whether the property of the State or of private enterprise, this convention to be similar to those which the various Governments have applied for the regulation of postal, telegraphic, railway, or navigation purposes." Thirty-four out of thirty-nine English delegates voted for this amendment, and all the other nationalities unanimously. The Belgian delegates with the concurrence of the German had proposed a general strike for the 1st May ; the Congress accepted the principle of such a strike, but decided to hold it *in terrorem* over the several Governments to induce them to legislate for the eight-hours' day, as the sole alternative to an international strike. To show that the Congress means business, the next resolution pledged unanimous support to the Belgian miners, who declared that although an international strike on the 1st of May had not been determined on, they were themselves so oppressed that at all costs they would strike on that day. The proposer of this resolution, a Belgian deputy, described the deplorable condition of the Belgian miners and besought their brethren of all countries to help them in the struggle by striking against mine-owners who should send coal to Belgium while the strike lasted. To the objection that the miners in other countries could not know the destination of the coal they raised, it was replied that the Belgian miners would at once send word when coal from England, France, and Germany arrived in the Belgian markets. The delegate from Yorkshire said that the English miners would know how to place any amount of difficulties and obstacles in the way of employers who sought to make them work to the detriment of the Belgian strikers ; they would besides open their purses for the support of the movement. The whole of the Congress delegates rose up and with great solemnity gave what a distinct pledge to place the Belgian miners under the protection of all the miners of Europe. Cheers were given with great enthusiasm when the resolution was carried ; it was felt by every one present to be an engagement which, as M. de Blowitz very well says, may be for the miners of Europe what the oath in the Tennis Court was to the Tiers Etat. Had the proposal for an international strike been agreed to, and carried out—as it almost certainly would have been, at all events to a very considerable extent—the mill industry of the world, including that of Manchester and Bombay, would have experienced a shock scarcely less portentous than that of an earthquake.

THE Indian Committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., and Mr. George Yule, as representing the unofficial community. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has been chosen as a native of India, and the Commissioner of Police, Sir Edward Bradford, has also consented to join. The other members of the Committee are Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir A. C. Lyall, Sir C. A. Turner, Sir William Moore (late Surgeon-General of Bombay), Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir George Birdwood, Sir John Strachey, Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P., Surgeon-General Cornish, Dr. Cunningham, and Mr. S. Digby, the honorary secretary. The prospects of the Congress are regarded as very encouraging. If the distant parts of the Empire, particularly India, do their duty as well as it is being done by the United Kingdom, the great gathering of hygienists will be unique. Previous Congresses have been a success from many points of view, but the other capitals visited will not compare with London as the centre of an empire containing a population of upwards of three hundred million souls. In regard to the somewhat puzzling word "Demography" a very elaborate article on the new polysyllable appears in in the "deuxieme supplement" of Pierre Larousse's well known "Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX Siecle." The writer tells us that the word only received its official consecration in 1878, at the great Exhibition of 1878, where "demography" was allowed to take rank among the anthropological sciences. To many it will be a surprise to learn that the word was invented so long ago. Certainly it was not introduced to the British public until the idea of holding the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene in London was mooted. According to Larousse the honour of calling the word demography in existence belongs to Dr. Beitillon. The Germans use both "demography" and "demology" in the same sense. In his review in the *Times* of Indian affairs, Sir William Hunter expresses a hope that the verified figures relating to the census which Mr. Baines has just carried out will be received in time to be dealt with by the demographical section of the Congress. The enormous growth of the Indian population during the past decade has made a deep impression in England.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution which was issued yesterday reviews the administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency during the past year. The returns show an increase of twelve salt works over the preceding year, the total number now being 447. Applications were also made for five new works in the Konkan, and the extension of eight others in the same district ; but the Collector fears there is no likelihood of the permission being availed of, as the decline of prices have already had a marked effect on the local salt industry. In Goa territory there is a total of 250 salt works, an increase of three. Since 1887 there has been a marked increase in the stocks of the Konkan salt, but the quantity of Baragora salt was less than that manufactured in the previous year by about eight and a half lakhs of maunds. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, says the Resolution, views with some apprehension the diminution in the manufacture of salt and in the reserve stock at the Runn salt-works, the causes of which have not been explained by the Collector, and his Excellency considers that as a matter of precaution it is desirable that a reserve stock equal to two years' demand should usually be maintained. Baragora has increased its exports to the North-West Provinces, and notwithstanding the opposition of Panchbhadra, holds its own in the markets of Northern India. Local consumption and exports to British Malabar have increased, but a falling off in the exports to the Central Provinces, Foreign Malabar, Central India, and Calcutta. The exports to Calcutta show a decrease equivalent to almost two and a half lakhs of maunds, a fact which the Collector attributes to the high freight rates prevailing in Bombay during a great part of the year. Formerly, it is pointed out, sailing vessels which had discharged European cargoes in Bombay were glad to carry cargoes of salt to Calcutta, but little tonnage of this description now visits the port, and the cost of carriage by steamship being almost prohibitive, supplies are shorter, and the price in Calcutta is higher, though not sufficiently high to command a special trade for Bombay. Prices at the works have decreased, except in Goa, and the poorer classes have found it no hardship to pay the price demanded. There has been an increase of over twenty lakhs in the gross realizations for salt over the previous years, and a decrease in the expenditure by fifty thousand rupees.

THERE is a rumour, says our London correspondent, that the Marquis of Lorne is destined to be Lord Lansdowne's successor in the Viceroyalty of India, if his lordship carries out the intention attributed to him of resigning his office. In the lobby faint whispers are heard that Lord George Hamilton, the present First Lord of Admiralty, and brother of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, might not be disinclined to accept the appointment. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* suggests that Lord George Hamilton will go to Canada and not to India, Lord Stanley, of Preston, being transferred from Ottawa to Simla. It would be rather remarkable if three successive Viceroys of India should previously have been Governors-General of the Dominion. These reports have, perhaps, arisen from the revived talk about Sir John Gorst. If Parliamentary gossip is to be credited, something is to be done to provide the able Under-Secretary of State for India with a seat in the Cabinet. According to one calculation the idea is to get rid of Mr. Raikes, if possible, and make Sir John Gorst Postmaster-General. A former chief of St. Martin's le Grand has been a member of the Cabinet, though Mr. Raikes has not attained that distinguished elevation. Whether Mr. Raikes will tamely submit to be elbowed out of Ministry is another thing. Many Conservatives would like to see him placed out of the way of committing further mischief, but, like Mr. Matthews, he sits hard ; and may in the end be able to laugh at those who are so anxious to see him shelved.

THE report on the working of the Income-tax during last year in Bombay shows that the vigilance with which local officers have pursued their work, has resulted in an increased revenue, and indeed the results of the collection throughout the Presidency are admitted to be on the whole satisfactory, and the work of assessment well carried out. It is well that some meed of praise is bestowed by Government on its officials engaged in this work, for it would be hard to say whether a bailiff or an income-tax collector is the more welcome visitor. In every part of the Presidency, except the Northern Division, there has been an increase. Depressed trade in Kanara caused local declensions, but the total collections amounted to over a lakh more than the previous year, the total net collection being Rs. 34,66,444.

THE adjourned inquest on the bodies of the two Parsee young ladies Buchoobai and Pherozebai, who were killed by falling from the Rajabai Tower will be held this afternoon at the University Library.

THE *Indian Empire*, with characteristic enterprise, has procured and presented to its readers in the current number an admirable collotype portrait of Mrs. Grimwood, the heroine of the flight from Manipur, and good wood-cut portraits of the unfortunate Mr. Quinton and Colonel Skeene.

A REWARD of Rs. 5,000 has been offered by the N.-W.P. and Oudh Government, for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of General Muhammad Azim-ud-Din, Bahadur, Vice-president of the Council of Regency, Rampur. The Rampur State Council of Regency had offered Rs. 10,000 irrespective of the above Rs. 5,000, thus bringing the reward up Rs. 15,000. Any accomplice who was present at the time of the above murder, "but did not fire," who voluntarily gives information in the case, will be pardoned. A notice to this effect is being circulated in all villages in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

A MARGAO correspondent wires that Senhor Constancio Costa has been elected deputy for the Margao circuit by a large majority. Another correspondent, however, who is known to us, wires that Senhor Christovam Pinto, the popular candidate, has been successful by a majority of almost nine to one.

ONE account says that the Regent and his party, in their flight from Manipur, had three days' start, but this is apparently incorrect, as they are reported to have left Manipur only on Sunday night. The mounted-infantry are pressing on at the highest possible speed. The Regent may be caught, as he is very obese and a bad horseman ; but the Senapati is a man of active habits, and it is thought he may reach a safe retreat in the hills.

BABU GOBARDHAN DAS and Gopal Das are the two bankers at Benares who are alleged to have instigated the recent riot at the Ramji Temple and the attack on Babu Seetaram's house. The case for the prosecution against them has closed, and Mr. Alston, of the Allahabad bar, will probably reserve his cross-examination for the sessions. Babu Seetaram, who is better known as the senior partner in the well-known and old established banking firm of Seetaram Keshoram, estimates his loss at forty thousand.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—"The leading English millowner in Western India has, according to a correspondent in Bombay, declared that the Factory Act of the Viceregal Council will probably cause an entire cessation of female labour in Indian mills. I regret to hear that Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., the general secretary of the Indian National Congress, who arrived from Bombay a week ago, is indisposed. He was too ill to attend a meeting of the London Committee held to-day. The statement published in some papers here that Mr. Hume has come to England to collect funds, is, I am authoritatively informed, absolutely unfounded. As a matter of fact the balance in the Congress treasury is just now exceptionally large. If it were otherwise, it is not, I imagine, to this country that Mr. Hume and his friends would appeal for financial support."

THE ordinary meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was held on April 15, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. W. Paterson, in moving the adoption of the report (the gist of which was given in our issue of April 3), spoke of the great trial it was to the directors to meet the shareholders last year on account of the defalcations at Calcutta. Although they had got certain securities from the cashier, the directors had written off the whole of the claim, but at a cost of £35,000 from the present year's earnings. Whatever money accrued from the securities mentioned would benefit the accounts of future years. They were in a very strong position, but there had been no great increase in the volume of their business. The bank, however, was doing very well, and their prospects were most favourable. Mr. E. Levita seconded the motion, and it was carried.

THE Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway and the Beyrout harbour works, both undertaken by a French company, are actively progressing. The railway will be half constructed by the end of this month, and the rest within a year, so that next year pilgrims may go from Jaffa to Jerusalem by railway.

AT the marriage of Lady Cecilia Howard with Mr. C. H. Roberts, at Lanercost Abbey, the other week (so it is said), the Rev. H. J. Bulkeley, rector of Morpeth, the officiating clergyman, coming to that portion of the service where the clergyman, addressing the bride, should say—"Wilt thou obey him, and serve him, love, honour, and keep him, in sickness and in health ?" read it as follows :—"Wilt though serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health ?"—the words "obey him" being omitted.

THE Imperial naval forces have been nearly doubled and reorganised into divisions of the Black and Baltic Seas under admirals holding full command over their men on land as well at sea.

THE Czar has been pleased to re-name most of his regiments after all the most distinguished commanders and generals since Peter the Great. His Majesty has also ordered all the reserve battalions to be called after the various localities celebrated in Russian military history. But this is not all. No less than ten of the cadre or reserve battalions are raised by this re-naming to full regiments, thus making an increase of the reserve cadres of the army by about 20,000 men at one stroke.

THE following papers have been suspended or forbidden to be sold in the streets of St. Petersburg :—The *Voshod*, the *Novosti*, the *Novoye Vremya*, and the *Grashdanin*.

WHEN a young girl, Lady Burton had (so she tells us) her horoscope cast by a gipsy woman named Hagar Burton, who wrote her predictions in Romany, and asked her to present the document to the man she accepted as her husband. It contained the following passage —"You will bear the name of your tribe, and be right proud of it. You will be as we are, but far greater than we. Your life will be all wandering, change, and adventure. One soul in two bodies ; in life or death never long apart." "All that Hagar Burton foretold," says Lady Burton, "came true ; and I pray it may be so to the end—namely, 'never long apart' in life or death."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

BRUSSELS, May 3.

Owing to the serious disturbances arising through the strike of miners at Liege Martial Law has been proclaimed in that district.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 4.

Upwards of 60,000 workmen marched in procession yesterday to Hyde Park with banners waving and bands playing as a demonstration in favour of the eight-hours' movement. Only a small force of police was present. Mr. Burns was the chief speaker at the meeting in the Park, and the proceedings were conducted throughout in an orderly manner.

The Socialists also held a meeting yesterday, numbers of the men wearing red shirts and carrying flags, surmounted with Phrygian caps, on which devices of a threatening character were inscribed. No disorder however arose, the crowd separating quietly at the termination of the meeting.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 3.

The May-day labour demonstrations were celebrated in Germany to-day, by processions and excursions, which were accompanied by bands of music. The proceedings passed off without disorder.

ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, May 3.

A despatch was sent on Tuesday last by the Marquis di Rudini to the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, in which the Premier accuses Mr. Secretary Blaine of disregarding diplomatic usages by quoting in the published despatches on the New Orleans Lynching Question a confidential telegram. The Italian Premier adds that it is useless to further pursue a discussion which can have no result since the Federal Government of the United States has declared that it is not answerable for the act of individual States.

THE QUESTION OF THE ANNEXATION OF MANIPUR.

LONDON, May 4.

Another letter from Sir J. Johnstone, late Resident in Manipur, appears in the *Times* this morning, earnestly deprecating the annexation of Manipur by the Government. He advocates replacing Soor Chandra Sing or his infant son with a strong Political Agent, keeping the nominal ruler of the State under tutelage for some time.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 2nd instant.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

On the 13th of April the defile in which are situated the five villages of Dran, was forced and occupied with but slight resistance, and on the following day four of the Samil clans, namely the Rubia Khels, Momazai, Darabar, the Shaikshain, and the Mishtis, have all rendered submission, but they have been told their jirgas cannot be received till they restore the rifles taken from the 29th Punjab Infantry on the 4th April, and the post-bag and mules carried off recently from the convoy, near Sangar. The fortified towers that guarded the defile and villages have been blown up.

The enemy got into the camp of the Black Mountain Expedition at Seri. On the night of the 1st they cut down a pony belonging to Mr. Burke, the photographer, and carried off two ponies belonging to a Bunniah, and several head of sheep and goats. The marauders fired on the picquets of the Seaforth Highlanders who promptly replied, but favored by the darkness and heavy rain the enemy escaped. The following day by way of retaliation the 37th Dogras burned the village of Nagorain, whilst the Guides destroyed the villages of Dore and Lari. No resistance was offered.

Captain Hamilton, superintendent of signalling, leaves the force and proceeds to Kasauli. Major Rogers, Dehra Doon Mounted Rifles, who was sent up on special duty, also leaves the force.

THE BENARES RIOTS.

The magisterial enquiry into the Benares riots has been concluded, and ten committals have been made up to the present. The first case to be taken up will be Hari Ahir's, who wounded two policemen and Sitaram's servant, and has been charged with an attempt at murder.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

Jules Le Grande, the Eurasian who was sentenced to death for the murder of a native woman at Nowgong, has succeeded in making his escape from the prison at that station.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. CLAN LAMONT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 4.

The steamer Clan Lamont went ashore on the Ceylon coast early yesterday morning. She left Madras on the 30th April with a number of passengers, and struck on a rock ten miles north of Batticaloa. The crew and passengers have been landed safely. The deck is above water, but the hold is full of water. A part of the cargo can be salved.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

Sir Oliver St. John arrived at Ootacamund on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, May 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, homeward bound, left Perim on the 3rd inst.

SINGAPORE, May 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, May 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 11-16d.
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75⅛
4½ per cent. "	76¾
Bar Silver	45

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF THE PURSUIT PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

The mounted-infantry have returned to Manipur, having failed to overtake the fugitives, who, they discovered, were forty miles in front and travelling at the rate of twenty miles a day. One of the masonry dragons, before whom the prisoners were murdered, has been blown up, and the throne in the Naga Temple, behind the idols, has been destroyed. The other dragon will be destroyed in a day or two. It was in front of the throne and the dragons that the heads of the prisoners taken by the Nagas used to be cut off. On the 28th of March there was a triumphal state procession, in which the Senapati played the most prominent part. Orders were given for the destruction of all fugitive sepoys, the destruction of the Residency, desecration of the graves and the Residency grounds, and the destruction of the sanatarium at Kongjaikhul, twelve miles away, by fire. The sanatarium was built by Sir James Johnson, who has been recently writing in behalf of the Manipuris and pleading against the annexation of the country, on the ground that the Manipuris were our good friends. One of Sir James Johnson's children died while he was at Manipur and was buried at Kongjaikhul. The grave of this child has been desecrated by the Manipuris acting under the orders of the Senapati. It appears that the Nagas had but little or nothing to do with the outrages, which were committed by the Manipuris themselves. It is considered that the prestige of the British Government has received a very severe shock, and their present inability to punish the guilty parties points to annexation as the only method of retribution; and if this is not done, it will take years to efface the damage to British influence along the whole frontier.

General Collett has issued a proclamation stating that until further orders no person in the State of Manipur is permitted to possess fire-arms and swords, which must be produced before the Chief Political Officer at Manipur fort, within seven days of the date of the proclamation. Any person found in possession of fire-arms or swords without permission, after the issue of the order, becomes liable to punishment with death or transportation. Two hundred and fifty rounds of smooth-bore cartridges, two hundred thousand percussion caps, one hundred and eighty barrels of gunpowder, one seventeen-pounder gun, six bronze three-pounders, one small mortar, a number of jingals, old muskets and bayonets have been found in the magazine. General Graham also captured two seven-pounder guns.

The first convoy from Kohima, under command of Capt. Prior, 13th Bengal Infantry, arrived at Manipur with two prisoners, who were caught destroying a bridge near Myong Khong. They will be severely punished as a lesson to others, for the road must be kept open and in good order at all cost, as six months' supplies for the garrison, consisting of something over two thousand men must be stored before the rains set in.

It is considered there is little likelihood of capturing the Senapati, who is full of energy and resource, active, and a good horseman. He will not stay beside his sluggish brother, the Regent, for whom he really has little respect. The third brother, Angaon Senha, is said to have made some effort to save Mr. Quinton's life by throwing his arms about him. The fourth is a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, whose character is unformed.

It is possible that the Tammu and Cachar Columns would not have been sent away so speedily but for the appearance of cholera. The Surma Valley Light Horse, which were the first to leave, were the eyes-and-ears of Colonel Rennick's column reconnoitring and toiling from morning till night.

At a meeting held in Lucknow at the premises of Nawab Kishore, C. I. E., presided over by Rai Bahadur Naraindas, it was resolved to hold a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Lucknow, at the Kaiser Bagh, to express condolence at the inhuman and treacherous murder of Mr. Quinton and the other officers by the Manipuris.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office.—April 16.

CIVIL.

Arrivals Reported in London.

G A C Gennoe, India, Delhi and London Bank, 126, Bishopsgate-street, Within

E A Gennoe, India, Delhi and London Bank, 126, Bishopsgate-street, Within

H C A Conybeare (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-Street

J C Jordan, Madras, 18, St John's-villas, East Dulwich

Surg J W Evans, Madras, 45, Pall-mall, S W.

Extensions of Leave.

J C Fanshawe, India, 5 months on M C

Capt J P W Spankie, B S C, India, 3 weeks' furlough, and to return

E J Constable, India, 3 days' furlough and extraordinary leave to the 13th of September, 1891

Permitted to Return.

Surgeon-Major R Pemberton, Madras

J Pollen, LL D, (Cov), Bombay

MILITARY.

Permitted to Remain.

Brigade-Surg S B Hunt, Mad I M D, 6 months, M C

Surg G S Thomson, Bombay I M D, 6 mons, M C

Col C H Palmer, Bengal S C, till Nov 12, M C

Lieut A R Dick, Bengal S C, till Sept 24, M C

Major F B Peile, Bombay S C, 6 months, P A

Surg-Major R Jameson, M D, Bengal I M D, April 1, 1892

Lieut C C Cook, Bombay S C, 183 days, M C

Capt H Hamilton, Bengal S C, 3 months, M C

Permitted to Return.

Captain G P M Prichard, Madras S C.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Capt A C Batten, Bengal S C

Major D Robertson, Bengal S C

Col R P Nisbet, C I E, Bengal S C

Surg-Maj C J W Meadows, Bengal

Lieut H N Waymouth, Bengal S C

Surgeon J W Evans, Madras

Colonel J G Fagan, Bombay Cav

Capt R W Preston, Bombay S C

The *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personalty in each case :—The will of Mr. John Wilson, late of Seacroft Hall, Yorkshire, £199,000; of Mr. George Blagden, late of Tollington Park, Hornsey-road, £99,000; of Miss Ann Cooper, late of Oakfield Lawn, Reigate, £75,000. Other wills reported during the week include those of the Earl of Milltown, £26,816; the Hon. Marcia Georgina Warwick Bampfylde, of Poltimore Park, Devon, £14,761; of Mr. William Hotham, of Fulford Park, and formerly of the Walmgate Brewery, York, £270,293.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 17.

From an Indian point of view and almost from an English point of view the chief political event of the week has been the extraordinary outcome of the debate and divisions on the Pease Opium motion. In the first moments of their triumph the followers of the Quaker Bart. were quite ecstatic: the joy they felt at the defeat inflicted upon the upholders of the accursed traffic was unbounded. Nothing short of a banquet—without intoxicating liquors I hope—would satisfy them. They owed it to their devoted leader that they should *fete* him in honour of his great victory. Now that the chance of their success on Friday night leading to any practical end is becoming more and more remote their excitement is cooling, and according to respectable authority the question of feasting the immortal Sir Joseph has been postponed *sine die*. Mr. Samuel Smith who is described by cynical fellow M.P.s as the only really good man left in the House of Commons, in the course of his speech, anticipated Sir Robert Fowler's ill-fated amendment. If, said Mr. Samuel Smith, it were made clear to the people that by the abolition of this traffic a grave national sin would be expiated they would not hesitate to supply the necessary money. Even Mr. Smith whose discernment is probably less marked than his conscientiousness, for he is conscientious, must now see that his proposal that England should indemnify India for the loss of five millions revenue annually is absurdly impracticable. Sir Lepel Griffin in the characteristically clever and out-spoken letter that appears in this morning's issue of the *Times* declares with some amount of truth that the very threat of imposing such a burden on the British tax-payer would keep the Radical party out of office for a generation at least. Although the Liberals and in a special degree the Nonconformist Liberals form the back-bone of Sir Joseph Pease's supporters I find from an analysis of the division list that thirteen Conservatives and twelve Liberal Unionists voted with the majority. Some of the Conservative contingent are every bit as fanatical as the principal backers of Sir J. Pease, but of others it may be asked what they were doing in that gallery. The following are the names of the Conservatives who went against their official chiefs :—Mr. Bartley (Islington), Colonel the Hon. F. Bridgeman (Bolton), Mr. J. A. Campbell, (Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities), the brother of Sir James Fergusson, Sir Charles Dalrymple (Ipswch), Sir Robert Fowler (City of London), Mr. Joseph Howard (Tottenham), Sir J. Kennaway (Devonshire), Mr. Richard Mallock (Torquay), Sir Albert Rollit (Islington), Colonel Saunderson (Armagh), Mr. H. Seton-Karr (St. Helen's), Mr. H. C. Stephens (Hornsey), and Mr. J. G. Talbot, (Oxford University). Every member of the Government except Sir W. T. Marriott, the honorary Judge Advocate-General, who can hardly be considered a Minister, and Sir John Gorst, who unfortunately was on the high seas when the debate took place, voted in the minority, as did also eleven Liberal Unionists headed by Lord Hartington, but not including Mr. Chamberlain, one Gladstonian Sir W. Plowden, and one Irish Nationalist or Parnellite Mr. Maguire, the friend of the Cape Premier, Mr. Rhodes.

Apart from the small Tory vote for which Mr. Akers-Douglas or his leader or both deserve a severe wigging, perhaps the most remarkable thing about the division list is the number of noticeable obstructions on the side of the anti-opium party. Only two Liberals of Cabinet rank went into the lobby with Sir J. Pease, namely, Mr. Morley and Mr. Mundella. A fair number of subordinate ex-Ministers, however, were led astray by Sir Joseph's persuasive arguments or—the pressure of their unco' guid constituents. The latter reason probably accounts for such a comparatively large array of Tories going into the wrong lobby. I have been unable to secure in time to post to-day a complete list of the pairs. Perhaps I may be able to send it next week. It would be interesting to know who stayed away without pairing. When a year or two ago Mr. S. Smith brought on a similar motion three Radical members told me that they voted with him, though much against the grain, as they could not see that opium was more deleterious than whisky. Experts like Sir William Moore, who has an able letter in one or two of the London papers, and Dr. Farquharson, the only Gladstonian who entered the lists against the assailants of the Indian Government, declare that of the two opium is the less injurious. But that by the way I noticed that the three members referred to did not take part in the division though two may possibly have paired. The third whose name I may mention, Mr. Craig, John Morley's colleague in the representation of Newcastle, sat out the debate, but resisted the pressure put upon him to support Sir J. Pease. Mr. Craig with whom I have talked over the matter since is as convinced as any wicked Anglo-Indian that it is sheer hypocrisy to try to remove the mote from India's eye without first extracting the beam from England's. It was only out of consideration for the feelings of others that he refrained from following the courageous example of Dr. Farquharson and Sir W. Plowden, who I fear will find themselves in trouble before long with the tyrannical and dictatorial Non-conformist conscience. Everybody is anxious to know what the Government intend to do. I hear that the meeting of the Cabinet held last Saturday was specially convened to consider the situation. Although the forms of the House of Commons are so peculiar that the Speaker does not know what became of the motion to all intents and purposes it was adopted, and it may not be possible for the leaders of public opinion to altogether act upon Sir Lepel Griffin's advice, namely, to treat the whole transaction with contempt. Mr. J. M. Maclean has postponed until Monday a question which will probably lead the Government to announce their intentions. The hon. member for Oldham will ask the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. W. H. Smith, "whether considering the anxiety caused in India by the division of last Friday night, and the necessity for letting the Indian Government know what are the real intentions of the House of Commons with regard to the opium revenue, he will give a day for the discussion of the main question raised in the resolution of the hon. baronet the member for the Barnard Castle division of Durham and of the amendment proposed by the hon. baronet the member for the City of London."

Considerable indignation is expressed in Anglo-Indian circles at the outrageous language reported to have been used to a representative of a French paper by M. Bouvalot, the traveller, *a propos* of the Manipuri disaster. Those who take their Indian views from Mr. Swift MacNeill—"the conduct of the Government of India is so bad that the Irish officials are becoming respectable by comparison" was one of that honourable gentleman's flowers of rhetoric in the discussion last night on Abdul Rasool's woes—probably see nothing strange in M. Bouvalot's charge or the charges attributed to him; at all events, the organs they affect are silent on the subject. M. Bouvalot is credited with the opinion that the British would have recourse to a sanguinary suppression of the insurrection, and these precise words are put into his mouth :—"What the British want is to exterminate the Indians what they want is to perpetrate massacres which will never be known. They will not stop to consider appearances. Besides, I would guarantee that they have another means of suppression—namely a pecuniary one." M. Bouvalot, although he apparently has so mean an opinion of the British, did not, when in distress on the Cashmere frontier, hesitate to seek for assistance from the Indian Government, which, as your readers will remember, was most freely accorded. Referring to a letter on this subject in this morning's *Times*, an evening paper expresses a hope that M. Bouvalot has been maligned, and that he has not really bitten the hand which fed him. The circumstances referred to as many persons in India can testify did actually occur but the writer makes a slip when he refers to Lord Lansdowne having sent Rs. 3,000 to M. Bouvalot. It was Lord Lansdowne's predecessor who rendered this and other services to the explorer.

With regard to the warrants issued against Captain Verney, M.P., and Mr. De Cobain, M.P., for alleged serious offences, general satisfaction is expressed that one at least of the accused members is coming back for trial. It is rumoured that the young woman in the first case has disappeared. Universal surprise was expressed that such a charge should be brought against Captain Verney who both as a Member of Parliament and as a member of the London County Council has always appeared to be actuated by the highest possible motives of morality. This was particularly the case in Spring Gardens, where special care is taken of the morals of Londoners. Mr. De Cobain was not only distinguished as an Orangeman, but as a teetotaler. It is said that since the visit of the American revivalists, Moody and Sankey, Mr. De Cobain has held weekly prayer meetings in his house. In one of his 12th of July utterances he spoke in the following strain :—"Mr. Gladstone may betake himself to the repose of an enforced retirement in the Jesuits College at Rome, and perhaps the ecclesiastical dignitary who presides over the system of sensualism, superstition, and sin may bestow on him a worn-out scarlet hat that his egotistical dotage may sport some symbol of supposed authority." In a speech he made on the address last year he recommended that the constabulary throughout Ireland should be constituted on the basis of the Metropolitan Force. "I am prepared to say that as far as my experience has enabled me to judge of the civic capacity of the police they are not a competent police force properly socalled." His more recent experience whether he is innocent or guilty of the crime imputed to him will probably not cause him to alter his opinion as to the "inefficiency" of the Irish Constabulary."

This afternoon Mr. Schwann asked Sir John Gorst whether the Secretary of State for India has received a report from Dr. J. A. Voelcker recently deputed to inquire into and report upon the agriculture of India, "containing his main conclusions and recommendations concerning the improvement of Indian agriculture, more particularly such improvement as might result from the teachings of science," and when the report will be made public. I hear that Dr. Voelcker was invited by the Indian section of the Society of Arts to read a paper on his mission in the East. Pressure of his duties at the Royal Agricultural Society prevented his complying with the request this year, but it is possible that he may deliver a lecture next session.

Mr. A. O. Hume denies the statement of some London correspondents of provincial journals that he has come to England to appeal on behalf of his National Congress for funds. Writing to the *Manchester Courier*, he says :—"I am sure you will be glad to learn that the Congress movement, so far from being moribund, is in a state of the most robust health; that so far from the funds being at a low ebb, the financial position was never so strong as it now is, and that there neither is nor ever has been the faintest idea of any appeal for pecuniary aid to the English public. We allow yearly £3,000 for our English work, and spend about £12,000 in India. We do not owe anyone a farthing, and we have already a permanent fund, which as declared at the last Congress, we intend to raise to £200,000. We don't think we are in a bad way ourselves, but perhaps your correspondent knows more about our affairs than we do ourselves."

The Naval Exhibition, which is to be opened by the Prince of Wales on the 2nd of May, promises to put the German Exhibition in the shade. Indeed from all accounts the former will be superior to the Military Exhibition at the same place, Chelsea, good as that undoubtedly was. The feature of the Naval Exhibition is to be a full-size model of the old Eddystone Lighthouse, 170 feet high. Recent experience has shown that the British public has a strong taste for exhibitions, especially their *al fresco* accompaniments; but these cannot be thoroughly enjoyed unless the weather is fine. Let us hope for the sake of our visitors from India as well as ourselves that the summer of 1891 will be an improvement upon its immediate predecessor. The spring so far has been a cold one, and complaints come from the country that vegetation is in a very backward condition.

A question relating to the Bombay forest regulations was asked in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Swift MacNeill. He wished to know whether the inquiry forwarded to the Bombay Government in August last respecting the forest regulations in the Colaba and Tanna districts had yet been answered; and whether the Under-Secretary for India would grant as an unopposed return a copy of the new regulations which have been issued for the districts mentioned. Sir John Gorst replied as follows :—"No, Sir; the answer has not yet been received. The matter was under discussion in Bombay last year. As soon as the report is received, I will consider what papers can be laid upon the table."

LORD HARRIS AS A CRICKETER.

Our London correspondent writes :—Mr. W. G. Grace's work on cricket, which has just been published, contains a portrait of Lord Harris with his bat in position ready to strike the ball. Mr. Grace gives some personal details about your popular Governor. His Excellency's height, we are told, is 5ft. 11½in., his weight being 11st. 12lbs. "He has," says the author, "proved himself to be a distinguished cricketer and a distinguished politician; an upright, true-hearted English gentleman, and the best of friends. No one has the game more at heart or done more for it; and every cricketer in England felt it had lost one of its greatest supporters when in taking farewell of the County Cricket Council at Lord's, in December, 1889, he said: "My cricket book is closed; but it contains nothing but the pleasantest of recollections." Mr. Grace goes on to say of Lord Harris :—"There are few better judges of what constitutes a first-class cricketer and as captain of an eleven no one can spot the weakness or strength of an opponent better. He has a very free, correct style of batting; keeps up his wicket with great patience when the bowling is good, and hits freely when it is loose. In his younger days he was a most brilliant outfield, conveying a large amount of ground, picking up the ball quickly and neatly, and returning it smartly and accurately to the wicket; but in later years he has fielded in closer, chiefly at short slip, and is just as successful in that position. No safer pair of hands can be desired, and no more willing worker ever played in an eleven. He bowls round arm, medium-pace." Mr. Grace refers to the many matches Lord Harris and he played side by side. "He was," writes W. G., "the heart and soul of the Canadian trip, and we were the closest of friends from beginning to end of it; for we had two things in common—our sailing and speaking capabilities. We never sailed but we were ill together, and we never got on our legs to attempt to make a speech without wishing we had never been born! When I listened to his eloquent remarks at Canterbury at the end of 1889 season I could not help recalling certain efforts in the Canadian trip, and feeling keenly how I had neglected my opportunities, while he had cultivated his. But he has had many long innings at it since, and gone forward; while mine have been short, and I very much fear I have gone back." Mr. Grace adds :—"No cricketer is quicker to congratulate a comrade on a fine performance. In the Kent vs. Gloucestershire match at Clifton, in 1887, when I scored 100 twice in a match, the second time in my career, he was the first to applaud. A little before the time for drawing stumps on the third day, when I was about twenty runs short of the number to complete the feat, and the regular Kent bowlers had failed to dislodge me, he put on underhand bowling. That had no effect; and knowing the match could not be lost, he kindly allowed the bowler to continue an over or too longer so that I might accomplish my end. He could easily have made another change, which might have prevented me from doing it before time expired." Your cricketing readers may be interested with the following record of Lord Harris's best batting years :—

	Completed innings.	Runs.	Most in innings.	Average.
1874	8	234	58	29·2
1875	19	631	92	33·4
1876	29	916	154	31·17
1880	22	722	123	32·18
1882	24	787	176	32·19
1883	30	919	118	30·19
1884	42	1417	112	33·31
1886	20	644	76	32·4

Incredulity prevails in semi-official circles in Rome as to the alleged scientific object of the Russian mission, under Lieut. Mashkoff, to Abyssinia. The general view, indeed, is that it is intended to pave the way for the establishment of a Russian station on the Red Sea, which could be used by the Russian war-ships.

THE GOVERNMENT ON BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The following Government resolution on the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality for 1889-90, is the first which is devoted exclusively to the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality :—

General Department, Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1891.

Resolution.—The review of this report has in past years been included in that of the reports on the taxation and expenditure of Mofussil municipalities, and has, necessarily, therefore been very brief. In now reviewing it separately for the first time, the Governor in Council will bear in mind the fact that the principal events of the year have been dealt with in the review by the Standing Committee, and will confine his comments to a few points connected with the finances of the city.

2. Leaving loans and loan works out of consideration, the revenue and expenditure of the year under review were respectively Rs. 53,42,170 and Rs. 50,42,405. In other words, there was a surplus of Rs. 2,99,765, from which it might be inferred that the balance, which was Rs. 11,26,056 at the commencement of the year, had been increased by its close to Rs. 14,25,821. The actual closing balance, however, is given as Rs. 13,31,321. How exactly the difference of Rs. 94,500 is to be accounted for, is not, however, explained; for the table on pages 64 to 66, to which a reference is made by way of explanation, shows the connection of Rs. 13,31,321 (or Rs. 12,31,321 after deducting the compulsory balance of one lakh) with a cash and invested balance of Rs. 14,57,307; but no connection, so far as Government can see, with the figures, Rs. 14,25,821, mentioned above. It is believed, however, that the difference of Rs. 94,500, mentioned above, is due to the inclusion in the revenue figures (given as Rs. 53,42,170) of additions of this value made to municipal stock during the year. These might with advantage be shown separately from the actual receipts, in which case the revenue, expenditure, and balances would stand as follow :—

Opening balance			Rs.	11,26,056
Revenue	Rs.	52,47,670		
Expenditure	"	50,42,405		
Surplus ...	Rs.	2,05,265	Rs.	2,05,265
Closing balance			Rs.	13,31,321

3. The surplus of Rs. 2,05,265 shown above may be considered sufficiently satisfactory for present purposes, but bearing in mind the fact that, in the near future, very large extra payments will have to be made annually on account of the Tansa Loan Sinking Fund, under the account head "Municipal Debt" and for city police, it is clear that, under the other account heads, the scale of expenditure indicated by the actuals (which were far below the expected requirements) of 1889-90, cannot long be maintained, unless indeed an increase of revenue is secured.

In this connexion it may be noticed that though the total payments on account of municipal debt in the year under review were Rs. 14,97,711, or 28 per cent. of the revenue of the year, the repayment of capital amounted to only Rs. 3,24,377 (the remainder being on account of interest) out of a total borrowed capital in excess of 2¼ crores, which, moreover, is still to be increased very considerably by further loans, especially on account of the Tansa Lake. A very large increase in the annual expenditure on account of repayment of capital, in addition to increased charges for the interest, will clearly be necessary ere long. No payments have yet been made on account of the Tansa Loan Sinking Fund, the formation of which has been postponed till 1893.

The figures given above regarding payments on account of municipal debt do not accurately represent the actual reduction of debt during the year, which was somewhat less: but the discrepancies are explained in paragraph 19 of the Municipal Commissioner's report.

It may be further observed here that the loans raised in the last three years have been appreciably in excess of the requirements, so far as the latter are indicated by the expenditure on loan works. The figures are as follows :—

	Loans raised Rs.	Expenditure on loan works. Rs.
1887-88	43,00,000	23,68,847
1888-89	34,70,500	31,92,096
1889-90	32,32,000	43,97,338
	1,10,02,500	99,58,281

4. The revenue of the year under review is compared as follows with that for 1888-89 under the three heads Town Duties, Property Taxes (which comprise General Tax, Water Tax and Halalkor Tax), and "other revenue :—"

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Town Duties	7,25,897	6,67,065
Property Taxes	28,20,697	32,58,621
Other Revenue	14,19,598	14,16,484
	49,66,192	53,42,170

The decrease under the first head was due to the omission of petroleum from the list of taxed articles. The levy of an additional half per cent. for the Fire Brigade and the levy of halalkor and water taxes on all properties throughout the city, are assigned as the causes of the large increase in the yield of property taxes, which would, indeed, have been much larger but for the delay in collecting the revenue. The enormous increase in outstanding balances is a very remarkable feature in the administration of the year. Government are not in a position to judge whether the explanations given of the delay in realizing the demands can be considered satisfactory. The item Rs. 89,826 on page 16 of the report, which purports to represent bills for general tax on account of former years cancelled as erroneous, is extraordinarily large; and how it is arrived at is not clear, for the total balances for the former year's outstanding at the commencement of the year under review were only Rs. 1,17,747, out of which Rs. 1,06,256 are reported to have been collected, and Rs. 7,016 to have remained outstanding at the close of the year, leaving Rs. 4,475 apparently unaccounted for. It is observed specially that this large item of Rs. 89,826 (which probably really relates, with the exception of the sum of Rs. 4,475, to bills presented in the year under review, though on account of former years) occurs under the head "General Tax," not water tax or halalkor tax, the principles applicable to the levy of which were changed during the year and gave rise to considerable difficulties. It does not appear that such difficulties were experienced as regards general tax. The increase from Rs. 6,752 to Rs. 89,826 is therefore remarkable.

5. The actual expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rs. 50,42,405 as compared with an estimate of Rs. 58,19,821. The difference is Rs. 7,77,416, of which no less than Rs. 4,77,876 was on account of lapsed grants which had to be renewed in the current year—in other words Rs. 4,77,876 represented postponed payments and not actual savings. Such postponements are very large every year, and point to a practice of preparing budget estimates, not for what is expected to be spent during the year (as is done in the Government accounts), but for the whole cost of completing certain works or portions of works. This course, though in some respects convenient and perhaps open to no serious objection at present, might possibly, it may be observed, give rise to difficulties in a less prosperous state of the municipal finances such as that alluded to in paragraph 3 above.

The *actual* savings on the estimates amounted to Rs. 2,99,540, chiefly composed of Rs. 74,000 in the Health Department, Rs. 1,07,000 in the Engineer's Department, and Rs. 67,000 on account of debt charges. The explanation of the latter item is that certain loans anticipated at the time of framing the budget were either not raised during the year or were not raised as soon as was expected. Attention is drawn by the Chief Accountant to certain excess expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer in connection with machinery for the Love Grove Pumping Station, and the Standing Committee have also drawn attention to the matter and have expressed an opinion that the "most serious financial difficulties" are likely to result from such action. The expenditure was incurred by the Executive Engineer on an occasion of great urgency, under the express orders of the Municipal Commissioner; and the irregularity would appear to have been, not the incurring of the expenditure, but the omission to prepare an estimate of cost and secure an allotment of funds in the regular manner, before the close of the year. The Municipal Commissioner has not offered any explanation of the apparent delay; but it may be observed that as very large actual savings on the total budget estimate, and also on the estimate under the major head "Engineer's Department," had been effected, no real financial difficulties were likely to arise on the particular occasion in question. Excesses under minor heads do not, in the absence of those under major heads, give rise to financial difficulties, and such excesses must necessarily be expected occasionally, unless the practice (to which there is already a tendency) is followed of framing estimates considerably in excess of the probable requirements.

6. A copy of these observations should be forwarded to the President of the Municipal Corporation, and also to the Municipal Commissioner, for information.

W. L. Harvey,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER MYSTERY.

The adjourned Coroner's inquest will be held at the University Library, at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

The relatives of the deceased girls will be legally represented, and the investigation will be very full. The police have been unremitting in their efforts to procure evidence, which may throw light on the occurrence, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Co. will, it is expected, bring forward as witnesses the Parsee boys, who, it has been affirmed, saw the girls on the Tower weeping bitterly and embracing each other. The general purport of that statement has been communicated to the police by a Parsee gentleman, but the opportunity of questioning them, with a view to verification and if necessary the following up of any clue has not been given. This reticence is to be regretted, for delays in such cases are proverbially dangerous. However, a great number of witnesses will be produced, and some at least will probably carry the history of the occurrence an important point further. The evidence of Dr. Sydney Smith will be heard with interest, for it may be expected to set at rest the controversy as to whether the marks on the bodies of the deceased were due to abrasion against the gravel on which they fell, or to the nail-marks of the supposed authors of an attempted outrage.

Messrs. Lund and Blockley have prepared an exact model of the bay of the upper gallery above the clock, from which it is now ascertained beyond question that the deceased fell. The model will be placed in the Library of the University for the instruction and convenience of the jurors and the witnesses. The parapet is 3 ft. 10 inches high—too high for young women to fall over or to mount upon, if the stool or tressle which was in the bay were not used. Even standing on the tressle, it would be difficult to stoop over and overbalance accidentally. But if any one sat or stood on the parapet after getting up by using the tressle, of course an accident would at once become possible. The stool which was in the bay at the time of the dreadful occurrence will be in situ in the model of the bay at the inquest this afternoon.

We have said that it is now regarded as certain beyond dispute that the two deceased young women fell from the gallery above the clock. They were last seen alive and spoken to in the north-east bay. From one particular face of that bay they could have fallen on the gravel beside the porch underneath. From either of the other three facts they could only have fallen on the roof of the University Library, they could not have reached the ground, nor could either of the falling bodies have fallen upon and broke the telegraph wire, which passed into the Tower just over the parapet of the lower gallery far down. Nor was it possible for them to have fallen from the clock-room window, for they declined to go down to that room, and when those who were looking at the clock took their departure, that room was locked. The room below was also locked in its turn as the visitors descended. The narrow window just above the lower gallery could not have been the place, for any one jumping from it must have cleared eight feet to pass the parapet, and could not possibly have touched the telegraph wire in doing so.

The north-east bay of the upper gallery was that from which the deceased girls fell. Were they thrown over the parapet, or did they throw themselves over to escape from outrage? All the facts known to us appear to negative this theory of outrage, which has gained such easy acceptance in the native press. The Tower is like a whispering gallery or a speaking trumpet; a loud call or a scream would certainly be heard from the upper gallery by people in the clock-room, and with equal facility by any of the sightseers in the balcony looking at the clock face. The supposition that men, however wicked, would be audacious enough to assault or to hurl over the parapet two young women who would be certain to shriek for the assistance of the half-a-dozen people on the next landing, is too difficult for belief.

Were the girls weeping when the Parsee boys saw them? That will be ascertained at the inquest to-day when they give evidence. If the boys saw them in great grief, embracing each other, was any one else then on the gallery? What was the cause of their despair? Did the boys in going up meet persons hastening down or slinking down? Did the young women not tell the boys to bring help or to call the police? If not, why not? Were they then resolved to die and preparing themselves for death by a last agonising farewell? Can the evidence be carried one step further? How did the girls come to fall over a parapet nearly four feet high?

Yesterday morning Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, accompanied by Dr. Blaney, Coroner, Mr. Crummy, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent McDermott, Inspector Stanford, Khan Bahadur Meer Abdul Ali, and Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee of the detective branch, visited the Tower, and made about an hour's inspection of the different storeys, the windows, &c. There were with the party Manockjee Aslajee, the University havildar, Messrs. Lund and Blockley's hamal, the Accountant-General's havildar, and one or two other persons. The result of the inspection was that the two havildars and the hamal were taken away by the police for the purpose of further enquiries. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate General, and Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, have also visited the Tower, and inspected the different parts of it.

The hamal, by name Gangoojee Heroojee, had stated in his deposition made to the police that on the 25th ult. he went to the Tower with Shapurjee, Messrs. Lund and Blockley's man, having taken with him the key of the lower entrance door. Having handed the other keys to Shapurjee, Gangoojee said he went and sat on the ground-floor, near the University havildar. A peon of the Accountant-General's office had come there with three of his friends, and he asked permission to go up, which was granted after some discussion. Then came Manockjee Aslajee and a Memon, who had a boy with him, who were also allowed by the havildar to go up. The two Parsee ladies, who came up next, asked permission to go up. The havildar referred them to Gangoojee; and in answer to their application to him, Gangoojee said to them, "You are alone; other persons have gone up already; and I cannot therefore allow you to go." The havildar thereupon said he would accompany them; and so saying, he took them upstairs with him. The peon of the Accountant-General's office followed them. In a short time, the havildar returned and asked Gangoojee for the key of the clock-room, which Gangoojee said he gave him. As the havildar was going up again, a Babu and his son followed him. The havildar came downstairs shortly afterwards. A few minutes later, Gangoojee said he saw a large number of people collect in the compound of the tower; and he thought that a horse must have run away from somebody's carriage. On going towards the crowd, however, he saw the dead bodies of two Parsee ladies lying there.

The hamal's allusion to a Memon and his son, who followed Manockjee Aslajee up the Tower, led the police to make enquiries about the Memon. They succeeded in finding him. His name is Mullikbhoy, and he is said to be about sixty years of age. His statement has been taken down by the police, but the nature of it has not been allowed to transpire.

At the Byculla police head-quarters, a consultation was held the other day between Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Dr. Blaney, Coroner, and Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon. It was a private consultation and lasted a long time; but although the nature of it had not transpired, it was thought to be most probably in connection with the deaths of Buchoobai and Pherozbai.

Jamsetjee Dhunjeeshah Contractor is the name of a person who had been frequently referred to as one who could give important evidence relating to the tragedy, but who, it was alleged, was compelled to leave Bombay for Kurrachee on business on Sunday, the 26th ultimo. It appears he had not left Bombay as was supposed. He is a brother of Dr. Ardasir Dhunjeeshah Contractor. He has made a statement of what he knew to a native newspaper. He remembers having seen Manockjee Aslajee near the High Court, with his turban in his hand, instead of on his head, after 3 p.m., on the 25th ult. He called out somebody in a loud voice. A sepoy on duty near the court told him not to make a noise. He had an altercation with the sepoy, who eventually allowed him to go. Mr. Jamsetjee Contractor came to the deceased ladies' house on the morning of the inquest; and there, among a large number of Parsees, he at once recognised Manookjee Aslajee. The clothes he had then on were quite different from the clothes he wore on the preceding day with the exception of his slippers, which were the same. Mr. Jamsetjee accounted for his not coming forward sooner by stating that his wife was seriously ill, and that he had other important matters to attend to.

It is said to be the intention of the authorities to call Mr. Lund, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, as a witness before the Coroner's jury as the best person to explain the relative distances between the different parts of the Tower, whether a noise made in a certain part of it could or could not be heard in a certain other part, &c.

On the 26th ult., at the sitting of the Coroner's inquest, Buchoobai's mother-in-law was asked by Mr. McDermott a question regarding Buchoobai's ornaments. In answer to the question, the old lady stated that the ornaments always remained in Buchoobai's possession, and that, owing to the suddenness of the deaths, she had not been able to ascertain if any were missing. It is now stated that there were three ornaments on Buchoobai's person at the time she went up the Tower, and have since been missing.

A RAPID SURMISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though very hastily, I cannot but let you and the Bombay police know the theory that seems to me a probable one in the case of the recent shocking tragedy at the Bombay University Tower. The two poor Parsee ladies were *not* left alone till they were thrown down. One of the Tower servants, it must be remembered, was left alone with them for a short time. He says that he asked them to come down to see the clock-room, but that they wished to be left alone there for half-an-hour. Nothing of the sort could have occurred. A man must, on the contrary, have assaulted them at once, and both the ladies seem to me to have struggled hard with him. Fearing immediate exposure and apprehension, he must have at once made up his mind to throw them out, one after another, and this was an act which only took a few minutes. The man, then, must have at once got down in a composed state of mind, and engaged the attention of everybody below till some time after the ill-fated girls were thrown out. I must confess I have only a few minutes to let you know the conclusion I have arrived at in the present very imperfect state of our information. But everything ought to be unearthed to arrive at the truth in respect of the most terrible tragedy that can occur in an enlightened city like yours. Eternal honor to the poor girls, who seem to have resented the foul outrage to the very last, and at such terrible cost of their dear and innocent little lives?—Yours, &c.,

May 1. A GUZERATI.

TARTARIN FROM THE EAST.

IT is hardly worth while, writes the *Overland Mail*, for Englishmen to show any susceptibility to the silly malice of M. Bonvalot, who has just been furnishing the appropriate columns of *La France* with his views on the Manipore business. M. Bonvalot it is clear is not a person to whose statements any importance should be attached by any sensible people. He is apparently a gentleman who permits neither geography, nor truth, nor facts to embarrass his theoris, particularly when his Chauvinist sentiments are engaged. Nor is he influenced by the chivalric quality of gratitude. Mr. S. Digby writes to the *Times* this morning to remind its readers that this Frenchman who now traduces the Indian Government, was in a great emergency treated by it with exceptional generosity. Arriving on our frontier in a destitute condition, he applied to the Viceroy for assistance, which was promptly accorded. At Simla he was, says Mr. Digby, "most hospitably entertained by English society from the Viceroy downwards." Yet for some reason—we hope it is a sound one—he hates Englishmen with great cordiality, and rather than lose a chance of damaging their prestige, when he has the Gallic conceit to fancy that it is possible for him to do it, he will invent falsehoods, and pass absurd and ignorant opinions, depending on the indifference of his countrymen to accuracy on points of foreign politics. His remarks on Manipore evince such egregious levity or ignorance that in future we must refuse to accept any accounts of his travels which are not corroborated by trustworthy authority. It is lucky for him that he was accompanied through Thibet by a French gentleman and Prince of the House of Orleans, who can vouch for the truth of any statements made by this Tartarin of the East. M. Bonvalot has discovered that the Manipore disturbance was not really of a religious character, but that the pretence of religion was used as a cloak for agitation against England. He had probably seen in some French journal a paragraph, more or less inaccurate, referring to the Age of Consent agitation, and, having a confused idea of Indian geography, which is not surprising in a man who after travelling from Siberia to Tonquin, professes to have discovered a route which would not pass through Chinese or British territory (vide his address at Mascow) he really imagines that the uprising at Manipore, at the extremity of Assam, is connected with the Hindoo protest made in Bengal against the new law for protecting child-wives from cruelty. This is, we admit, about as near an approach to accuracy as the average Frenceman permits himself in discussing British matters, but M. Bonvalot has travelled. He pretends to know something about India, and he assumes to be informing his countrymen from the point of view of an instructed and intelligent observer. Evidently he has not troubled himself to ascertain the facts. He is required by the editor of the Anglophobe sheet, which is a disgrace to French journalism, to supply matter prejudicial to this country, and he does not hesitate to evolve out of his ignorance, statements and ideas which are as stupid as they are false. He is credited with having made the allegation that—"What the British want is to exterminate the Indians—to perpetrate massacres which will never be known." In fact we want to make a solitude and call it peace. The original idea of killing off two hundred and sixty millions of Indians to make a Pax Britannica could only have occurred to an absinthe-drinker of the Paris boulevards. There must be a class of people in France who believe these things or the journals would not find it to their interest to publish them. It might, however, occur to them that foreign observers must draw conclusions unfavourable to the sanity or intelligence of a population which is so readily and egregiously deluded.

MR. MACLEAN ON INDIA.

A MEETING of Conservatives was held at the North Chadderton (Oldham) Conservative Club on April 11. Mr. A. D. C. Henderson presided. Speaking to a vote of confidence in her Majesty's Government, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., said:—With regard to Indian affairs, the present circumstances were sufficiently grave to cause anxiety. The Government had somewhat rashly passed a bill interfering with the age of consent at which young people in India could be married. He knew from experience of the country that few things were more resented by the people there than undue interference in their domestic affairs. That Bill would cause a great deal of unquiet and restless feeling, to say nothing further, among the people of India, who had not desired the change, but had had it forced upon them through the agitation of a Parsee journalist who had as much right to interfere with the Hindoo marriage laws as had Mr. Spurgeon with those of England. He thought the present frontier troubles were promoted by persons who were discontended from that and other causes, and if the more warlike tribes became engaged in these risings, a serious expenditure would be needed to put them down. It was at such a time, then, when in India we had uncertainty on every hand, that the House of Commons was called on to pass a resolution that India should, in the stopping of the opium trade, be deprived of a source of revenue which yielded six to seven millions sterling annum. Of the proceeds from the traffic in opium, which amounted to some eleven millions sterling a year, about three millions went to the producer, and from seven to eight millions were available as revenue for the Government of that country. If that vast sum were suddenly taken away, how, he would like to know, was the deficiency to be made up? It was untrue to say that we had poisoned and destroyed many thousands of our fellow-men by the sale to them of opium. Those who said so showed how little they knew of the hardworking, frugal Chinaman, on whom such a saying was a libel. There was, too, plenty of medical authority that the smoking of opium was no more injurious in moderation than was tobacco-smoking; in fact, it was one of the most grateful narcotics that could be taken. Humanity everywhere craved for a stimulant of some kind, and those people who, among their other excellent virtues, posed as being total abstainers, took care not to cry out about their own indulgences. What they did was to

Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider the question of new coinage designs does not expect to be able to conclude its labours before the autumn.

THE Queen has placed the name of Mr. John Albert Bright, M.P., in lieu of that of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, upon the Royal Commission on Vaccination.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, it appears that the Czar "had forbidden the Grand Duke Michaelovitch, a year ago, to marry Comtesse Ignatieff, the daughter of the former Russian Ambassador at Constatinople; later on, his mother, the Grand Duchess, had ordered him to refrain from entering into wedlock with his maid-servant, and about a week ago the Emperor, hearing that he intended to marry his present wife, wrote a letter threatening—in case he carried out his intention—to deprive him of his rank and rights and dismiss him from the army. To this letter His Majesty received a reply containing the following passage:—'I am unable to obey your Majesty's orders, among other reasons, because I have been married to the lady in question for over five weeks.' It was to mark his sense of this act of disobedience that the Emperor published the ukase dismissing the Grand Duke from the army, and likewise issued a secret one depriving him of the rank and privileges of a Grand Duke." The story has a sad sequel in the death—which it is widely reported was a suicide—of the young offender's mother, the Grand Duchess Olga, who is said to have accomplished that end by taking morphine.

A PUBLIC meeting in support of the Bill to extend the Parliamentary Franchise to Women, was held on April 13 at Westminster Town Hall. Sir Richard Temple, who presided, expressed his confidence that, although there might be considerable delay, Parliament would, in the end, have to give the Parliamentary vote to women. The Rev. H. Jones moved a resolution urging upon the Government and the members of the House of Commons the importance of no longer deferring this extension of the franchise. This was seconded by Mr. H. Kimber, M.P., supported by Mrs. Fawcett and other ladies, and passed unanimously. The chairman was authorised to sign a petition based upon it, to be presented to the House of Commons.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper is just published containing the report of the committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, in July last year, to consider the alterations in the regulations for preventing collisions at sea recommended at the Washington International Conference. The members of the committee were Sir H. G. Calcraft, Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P., Rear-Admiral N. Bowden-Smith, Rear-Admiral Sir R. H. M. Molyneux, Sir Digby Murray, Rear-Admiral Sir G. S. Nares, Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., Mr. W. Watson, Captain C. G. Weller, and Captain W. J. L. Wharton, R.N. Mr. Garnham Roper acted as secretary. The report suggests alterations in four articles. In article 7 a paragraph has been added dealing with the case of rowing boats. In article 15 a vessel not under command is added to those which shall give sound signals. Article 21 provided that where one of two vessels was to keep out of the way, the other should keep her course and speed; to this the report adds, "unless, in consequence of thick weather or other causes, she finds herself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the giving-way vessel alone, when she also shall take such action as will best aid to avert collision." Article 31 deals with distress-signals, and the report suggests that, besides a gun, some other explosive signal may be used. Some other trifling alterations are suggested. The report was submitted by the Board of Trade to the Admiralty, who concurred in the alterations, which will be submitted to the various foreign Governments.

THE following telegram is from Mr. Joaquim Felippe da Piedade Soares, of Margao, one of the popular leaders of Salsette:—Mr. Christovam Pinto (the popular candidate) will be proclaimed deputy this evening. The adversaries (anti-popular party) have telegraphed to the Bombay dailies under an unknown name, reporting the election of Mr. Costa. The Chief Secretary to Government and the Administrator of Salsette were present at our ballot scrutiny, and expelled from the Municipal Hall the illegal scrutinizing committee formed by the adversaries.

SIR SAMUEL W. BAKER and Lady Baker, who have been absent from England for some time, visiting, among other places, the Burma Ruby Mines, are now on passage home from India, and are expected at Sandford Orleigh, near Newton Abbot, Devon, about the end of May.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava left Cadogan-square on Saturday (11th ult.), and arrived in Rome on Tuesday (14th).

LORD DUFFERIN's visit to England has been of very short duration, and the rumour that he would not return to Rome at all was quite unfounded.

THE Duke of Connaught was present at a large and influential gathering of the friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was held at the Mansion House on April 14, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The report showed that about four million copies of the Scriptures were issued annually in almost every written language. On the motion of His Royal Highness (who especially pointed out the good that had been done in India and China by the society), seconded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a resolution commending the claims of the society to the support of the citizens of London was unanimously adopted.

OWING to the lamentable disaster at Manipur, the Assam dinner in London this year will be postponed to a later date, due notice of which will be advertised as soon as possible.

IT is stated that the Government has received a definite intimation from the Marquis of Lansdowne that he cannot long continue to hold the post of Governor-General of India. Considerations of health have, it is surmised, something to do with this resolve. The Marquis of Lorne is again mentioned as a probable successor.

THE formal selection of a successor to the late Earl Granville in the leadership of the Liberal peers, has been deferred until after the next general election. Meanwhile any communications with the Government which are required by the course of business will continue to be conducted by the Earl of Kimberley, who has hitherto discharged that duty on occasions when Earl Granville was absent.

ALL Berlin (say a Reuter's telegram) is laughing at a story for which the *Vossische Zeitung* is responsible, and which, if true, affords an illustration as significant as it is ludicrous of the corruption that prevails in the various departments of Russian administration. Last year the Czar presented to the German Emperor a magnificent troyka, together with three Russian horses and a Russian coachman. The equipage excited great admiration in the German capital, no portion of it more than the splendid silver harness, which, it was said, had cost no less a sum than 20,000 roubles, or considerably over £3,000 sterling. The coachman, who took a proper pride in his turn-out, was never tired of having this harness polished. While the burnishing process was in progress the other day, a number of suspicious yellow spots suddenly made their appearance, and upon a close investigation of these phenomena it was discovered that the famous harness was not silver after all, but only plated brass. The Emperor mentioned the matter jocularly to the Russian Ambassador, and so the incident came to the ears of the Czar. It is said that the Russian Master of the Horse has since been dismissed.

MESSRS. J. R. PARKINGTON and Co. state that the total quantity of champagne forwarded from the champagne districts, for the year ending March 31, amounted to 15,776,194 bottles (the largest on record), being an increase of 2,458,623 bottles as compared with 1890. Present stocks in casks and bottles equal about 110,256,000 bottles, or about five years' consumption.

THE WEEK'S MAIL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

THE COURT.

THE Queen has been so pleased with her visit to Grasse that her Majesty has decided to prolong her stay there for a week longer than was originally intended. In consequence of this decision the contemplated meeting of the Queen and the German Emperor at Darmstadt has been abandoned.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords reassembled on Tuesday after the Easter vacation, when Lord Cranbrook made some sympathetic remarks on the loss of the late Earl Granville, and other leading peers joined in eulogy of the deceased statesman. Lord Knutsford stated that the Newfoundland Bill would be discussed for second reading on Monday next, and should it be desirable the colonial delegates could be heard at the bar of the House at the next stage of the Bill.

In the House of Commons, on Friday morning, Mr. W. H. Smith announced to the House the names of the members of the Royal Commission on the Labour Question; the Marquis of Hartington was the first name, and the other Commissioners number 26. Mr. J. M'Carthy moved the adjournment in order to raise the question of the omission of Mr. Davitt's name, but less than 40 members supported him, and the motion was rejected by the Speaker. The Irish Land Purchase Bill was then proceeded with in Committee. In the evening a resolution condemnatory of the opium traffic in India was carried by 160 votes against 130. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said that the Budget statement would be made on Thursday week, April 23. After several interlocutory questions had been disposed of, the remainder of the sitting was devoted to the Irish Land Purchase Bill in Committee. The morning sitting on Tuesday was occupied with the same subject. In the evening Mr. Acland moved a resolution in favour of a reform of parish government in connexion with district councils, but the debate was not concluded. On Wednesday a Bill to extend Sunday closing of public houses in Ireland was discussed, and the second reading was carried by a large majority.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday last, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Rutland.

POLITICAL.

The deaths of two Conservative members of Parliament were announced on Saturday, those of Colonel Hambro, M. P. for South Dorset, and Mr. Tapling, M. P. for the Harborough Division of Leicestershire. On Monday Mr. E. Greene, Conservative member for the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk, died after a brief illness.

Mr. Hucks Gibbs has been chosen as the Conservative candidate for the representation of the City of London, vacant by the death of Mr. T. C. Baring. There will be no opposition to his election.

Sir H. James, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the annual general meeting of the Liberal Union Club, and delivered a short address on the position of the Home Rule question, and specially called attention to the control claimed and exercised over elections in Ireland by the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Political speeches were delivered on Wednesday by Mr. Ritchie, M.P., at Croydon, by Colonel Saunderson, M.P., at St. Pancras, and by Sir G. Trevelyan, M.P., at Clerkenwell, where he justified the active intervention of the Roman Catholic Priesthood in political affairs in Ireland.

GENERAL.

Mr. Henn Collins, Q.C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice in place of Mr. Justice Stephen, retired.

Sir W. P. Wallis, Senior Admiral of the Fleet, on Sunday celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birthday, he having been born in Nova Scotia in 1791.

Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C., and County Court Judge of the Cornwall District, died on Friday last, aged 55. Mr. Howard was for several years M.P. for Dulwich.

The legal proceedings taken by the Postmaster-General against the Boy Messenger Company for attempted infringement of the monopoly of the Post Office in the delivery of letters were ended on Tuesday on agreed terms of the confirmation of a legal injunction and the grant of licences to the company which are satisfactory to both parties.

A strike at the Manningham Mills at Bradford led to some riotous proceedings on Sunday. The authorities having prohibited a meeting in a certain open space, a mob collected in defiance, and the Riot Act having been read, the services of a detachment of infantry were called to the aid of the police, and they were compelled to make several bayonet charges. The rioting has been renewed every day since, and the town continues to be in a very disturbed condition, but yesterday there was greater quiet, and it is hoped that order will be restored.

Lord Mure, lately one of the Judges of the Court of Session at Edinburgh, died on Saturday at Bournemouth, aged 81.

In Tuesday's *Gazette* a notification was made that Vice-Admiral von der Goltz, of the German Imperial Navy, had been appointed an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Tuesday at the Mansionhouse. The Lord Mayor presided, and the Duke of Connaught moved a resolution appealing for renewed support of the society and referred to his personal experience as to the good work it was doing in India.

IRELAND.

Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour, sister to the Chief Secretary, have made a week's tour in the distressed districts of the West of Ireland. At all places they were most warmly welcomed, and addresses of gratitude for the efforts of the Government to afford relief and assistance were presented at several places.

The Parnellite organs in Dublin exult over the failure of Mr. J. M'Carthy to obtain sufficient support in the House of Commons to raise the question of Mr. Davitt's omission from the Labour Commission, and describe it as a proof of the inadequacy of the Anti-Parnellite section to command the influence in Parliament which Mr. Parnell had obtained and exercised.

The emigration from Ireland to the United States has begun for the season on an extensive scale. Most of the steamers announced for sailing are booked full for the next fortnight.

In consequence of the banking account of the National League having been closed by Mr. J. Dillon's order, Mr. J. M'Carthy has invited Mr. Parnell to join in releasing some £9,000 of the funds in Paris for the payment to evicted tenants whose claims are now overdue.

COLONIAL.

The Newfoundland Government having refused to allow a supply of bait to Canadian fishing vessels, the Dominion Government has communicated with the Secretary for the Colonies in London on the subject.

It is virtually arranged that the negotiations for reciprocity between the United States and Canada shall be opened on October 12, but it is not expected at Washington that any satisfactory result will be arrived at.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Blaine has sent a reply to the last Italian note relating to the New Orleans lynchings, which is considered to be likely to lead to an amicable settlement of the question.

The Portuguese Ministry has tendered its collective resignation, but the King has not yet announced a definite decision as to its acceptance. A modification of the Cabinet is thought to be probable.

The newly-elected Austrian Reichsrath was opened in Vienna on Saturday by the Emperor, who in his speech said that not only Austria but all other nations in Europe were manifesting a desire for continued peace, and he had the assurance of all Governments that their efforts were being directed to that end.

King Milan of Servia has informed the Regents that for the sake of tranquillity he is willing to quit Servia until his son, King Alexander, shall attain his majority in August, 1894.

The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, mother of the Grand Duke Michael, who recently incurred the displeasure of the Czar for his marriage with a Princess of Nassau, died a few days since, having, it is asserted, committed suicide.

It is expected that further severe measures against Jews in Russia are about to be carried out, and already many expulsions by administrative order have been made.

Large exports of gold have been made during the last few days from London and from New York to the Continent, a large portion being destined for Russia.

Conflicting accounts continue to arrive from Chili. The telegrams received from the ports in possession of the insurgents represent the Government of President Balmaceda to be destitute of money and deserted by most of its troops. The Government reports, on the contrary, assert that the insurgents only hold a small portion of two provinces, and that the bulk of the nation supports the President.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK:—A. C. Mangles, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Surg.Maj. D. Macfarlane, Mad. Ret.; Lord Mure; Col. C. J. T. Hambro, M.P.; Col. R. Whitting; Mr. Edward Greene, M.P. Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P.; Mr. Keeley Halswelle; Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C.; Mr. Benj. Walker J.P.; the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorovna; Lady Constance Bellingham; Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower; Lady Johnson; and Miss Mary Linskill.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF ABDUL RASOUL.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, April 10, Mr. Conybeare asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had further considered the case of Abdul Rasoul, and what is proposed to do for him. Sir J. Fergusson: Abdul Rasoul was offered payment of his expenses in this country, a passage to Bombay, and a safe-conduct to Cashmere. He declined these terms unless he also received some Government appointment or a pecuniary equivalent. The Secretary of State refused to extend the offer specified above, and on March 20 Abdul Rasoul was informed that if he did not avail himself of these terms within fourteen days, they would be withdrawn. He has made no communication since then. Mr. Conybeare asked whether it was not true that Abdul Rasoul demanded compensation for the illegal manner in which he was arrested and imprisoned in India without any trial and without any accusation having been brought against him. Were the Government prepared to admit that the imprisonment was illegal, or would they specify at last what the accusation was? Sir J. Fergusson: Both those questions were answered not very long ago. Mr. Conybeare: The right hon. gentleman will pardon me, but those questions have never been answered. Sir J. Fergusson: Abdul Rasoul demanded compensation, and addressed himself first to the Government of India. Then he appealed to the Secretary of State, who was not in possession of any information as to the cause of complaint or as to the nature of the charge against Abdul Rasoul. Mr. Conybeare asked when the Secretary of State intended to get that information, which had been promised so long. Sir J. Fergusson: As I only temporarily represent the Indian Department, I must decline to go further into this matter with the hon. member. Mr. Conybeare, having obtained the support of more than forty members, on the 16th ult. moved the adjournment of the House, to call attention to the unsatisfactory answers given by the Government with respect to the case of Sheik Abdul Rasoul, arrested in Bombay, and imprisoned for nine months, and deported to London without trial or accusation. Sir J. Gorst said the Governor of Bombay had acted in this matter on the discretion vested in him by the regulations of a despotic state. The Governor had reason to believe that this Sheik Abdul Rasoul was an emissary of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, and that he arrived in India for the purpose of stirring up dissension and commotion, and the House of Commons was not the place to discuss, on the mere *ipse dixit* of the hon. member for Camborne, whether that discretion had been properly exercised. Abdul Rasoul had himself petitioned to be allowed to come to England; yet when he landed in London, he appealed to the Secretary of State for India to send him back to Cashmere. As soon as Lord Cross kindly offered to pay his passage back and meet his debts up to a point, the man turned round and demanded compensation. It would be much happier for Abdul Rasoul if he returned to his country, instead of placing himself under the advice of the hon. member for Camborne. (Hear, hear.) After some discussion the motion was negatived without a division.

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

Mr. R. G. Webster asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was in a position to give any information as to the alleged statement that the troops employed in the Manipur expedition were at the time of the recent disaster without an adequate or suitable supply of reserve ammunition to fit their rifles. Sir J. Gorst, who was received with cheers on rising to answer the question, said the Secretary of State for India had no information as to the truth or otherwise of the alleged statements. (Laughter.) Mr. Webster said he would draw attention to the subject on the Army Estimates.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Writing to a Dalkeith correspondent Mr. Gladstone says:—"I have received, not only with respect, but with sympathy, both your letter and the several letters and petitions from various portions of Midlothian on the subject of opium traffic which have been lately forwarded to me. I was not able to join in voting for the resolution passed last night in the House of Commons without at the same time facing the ulterior question proposed by Sir Robert Fowler, which pledged the House of Commons to take upon itself the obligation to make good the pecuniary loss which must be sustained by the Government and people of India. I have doubt whether the House is prepared to adopt the motion of Sir Robert Fowler. The proceedings of this country with reference to the opium traffic, some of them sanguinary and some diplomatic, were often, until a recent date, totally indefensible. We happily altered our policy, and steps have been taken in the direction of restraint. These measures will, I hope, be found capable of further reprosecution and extension. Above all, I hope that we shall be consistent in the course which we now profess to follow, and on this portion of the subject I wait with anxiety and misgiving to learn what is the justification for the recent opening of opium shops in Upper Burma, a proceeding which at first sight appears to reflect little credit on the recent annexation. At present we wait to learn whether it is the intention of the Government to give an opening for the further discussion of the question. If you think fit to publish this lettter I shall be glad, as the question has excited much and just interest in Midlothian."

MR. HUME IN ENGLAND.

MR. A. O. Hume wrote to the *Glasgow Herald* on April 9:—Your issue of the 4th inst. has been handed me, containing the following paragraph:—

"Mr. A. O. Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, who has long taken up his residence in Simla, and who is the foremost leader of the Congress movement, came to this country by the last mail from Bombay. His journey is connected with the unsatisfactory condition of the Congress finances; for although the Bengalis support the movement vigorously in person, they are unable or unwilling to put their hands in their pockets for the purpose."

As a matter of fact I only arrived in England three days after that paragraph appeared. I always come to England for the summer. My journey is in no way connected with the Congress finances, which are in an exceptionally satisfactory condition; and so far from the Bengalis being unwilling to put their hands in their pockets, they pay rather *more* (certainly not *less*) than their due share of the 15,000*l*, which the congress annually expends.

On this the London correspondent remarks:—The letter of Mr. A. O. Hume in your issue of Monday has been read with a good deal of interest in Anglo-Indian circles here. Mr. Hume's statement of his reasons for visiting England will, of course, set at rest the rumours which have prevailed for some weeks past as to his motives for coming home; but his remarks as to the satisfactory condition of the Congress movement have been received with some surprise, for it was generally understood that, a few months ago at least, Mr. Hume himself was so disappointed with their condition that he issued more than one circular to the officials of the Congress throughout India, urgently calling for subscriptions, and stating that the work in England could not proceed unless the supporters of the movement put their hands more freely into their pockets. I have myself seen two of these circulars. Possibly Mr. Hume's urgency was successful.

THE funeral of Sir Richard Burton is fixed for early in May. The monument, which is sculptured in dark grey Forest of Dean stone and white Carrara marble, is very far advanced towards completion. It takes the form of the representation of an Arab tent, surmounted by a large gilt star of nine points. The flap-door of the tent supports an open book of white marble, on which is inscribed Sir Richard's name and the memorable dates of his career. Below it is the tablet bearing Justin Huntly McCarthy's beautiful epitaph. Underneath on a ribbon is inscribed:—"This monument is erected to his memory by his loving countrymen." The interior is paved with black and white marble, covering a base of concrete Portland cement. The coffin, which is of steel and gilt, will repose above ground on two marble trestles, at the foot of which is a marble altar; while a window of coloured glass will throw light on the altar and tomb. The effect will be heightened by Oriental lamps and flowers.

THE Warburton defamation case has been decided on appeal by the Chief Court against Sirdar Dyal Singh, the proprietor of the *Tribune*. The Chief Court upholds the conviction, and considers the charge of abetment of sale of the papers containing the defamatory matter fully proved, and the punishment by no means excessive, considering the position of the accused and the scandalous nature of the defamation.

"SHE is handsome that handsome does." The girl who uses SAPOLIO beautifies both the house and herself. Try a cake of it in your next house-cleaning.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN ACTRESS'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on Monday, April 13, Mr. Justice Cave and a special jury had before them the case of Evelyn *vs.* Hurlbert. It was an action for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff being Miss Gladys Evelyn and the defendant Mr. W. H. Hurlbert. The plaintiff also claimed in respect of rent which she said the defendant promised to pay for a house. The statement of claim set out that in May, 1887, the plaintiff and defendant verbally agreed to marry one another, and that the plaintiff, relying on the agreement, permitted the defendant to become intimate with her. Subsequently she suffered in health, and went to the South of France. She further said that she allowed the defendant the key of her house in London while she was abroad, and he promised to pay the rent; but he did not do so, and the landlord, under distraint, sold her furniture and effects whereby she sustained considerable loss. About the month of January, 1890, the plaintiff discovered that the defendant was a married man. The damages claimed were £10,000. The defendant denied the promise, and generally the whole of the plaintiff's allegations, including the promise to pay rent. Alternatively, the defendant said that if he ever promised to marry the plaintiff, which he denied, the promise was subject to the condition that the plaintiff would be a chaste and modest woman thence forward, and then he alleged certain immorality.

Mr. Candy, Q.C., and Mr. Yates were counsel for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster, Q.C.) and Mr. J. L Davies being for the defendant.

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

On Tuesday, 14th ultimo, Miss Gertrude Ellis, the plaintiff, was called, and examined by Mr. Candy, gave evidence bearing out the opening statement of her counsel in regard to her antecedents as a governess in the family of a Russian Grand Duke, and as an actress engaged in the performance of the "Colleen Bawn" and "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," etc. In 1887 she made the acquaintance of the defendant, who was attracted by her as she came out of an omnibus, and followed her to her house in West Kensington, where he introduced himself as Mr. Wilfred Murray. She rented the house herself. She had two servants, a nursery governess for a boy of her sister, and she had one lodger—Mr. Jackson. The defendant told her he lived at Queen's-gate, and she had foreign addresses from him. On the 3rd of May he made her the promise of marriage. He gave her a ring, and upon putting it on her finger said he hoped their lives would always be as bright as it was. It was rather a thick gold ring, set with diamonds. Later on he became intimate with her. She received communications from him from abroad of a character which rather surprised her, and when he returned she spoke to him on the subject. He took her about to different places. He took her to Virginia Water, to the Grosvenor Hotel, and he also took her on a tour in Belgium. He always led her to suppose that he was in a high position and well connected. He often said he was very lonely and wished he could stay with her. On one or two occasions he did stay at her house, much against her wish, because it compromised her. She told him her antecedents. He constantly saw the little boy of her sister, but she did not think she ever gave him an explanation of that. She believed he supposed the boy was hers. Eventually she became *enciente*, and communicated the fact to him. No other man had ever been intimate with her. Ultimately she discovered he was a married man. When she became indisposed she went to Monte Carlo for her health. There was an arrangement with the defendant to take charge of her house in London during her absence, and when she came back she found the house internally a wreck—the things all tumbled about, papers strewn around and torn, and a packet of letters missing. From that day, in May, 1888, she never was at the house again. She went to Margate for some time. She did not see the defendant until the following October. She was not in communication with him because she did not know where he was. She took steps to let him know she had returned to this country by writing letters to the last address he had given her—at the Charing-cross post-office. To those letters she received no reply. In October she was staying at Brighton. She had not yet discovered that the defendant was a married man. Being in London with a lady friend, she chanced to see him at the West Kensington railway station, and followed him to Southwell-gardens, where she saw him enter a house. She inquired of the postman who was going down the street, and he told her it was Mr. W. H. Hurlbert who lived there. She wrote to him from Brighton, enclosing a letter addressed to C. W. Murray, Esq., in an envelope addressed to W. H. Hurlbert, Esq, with a note, "Please forward." He had to go abroad, and he wrote to her from Havre. About a week afterwards he came to Brighton and stayed with her in the same house He said he was delighted to see her again, and that it had only been a severe illness that had prevented him from communicating with her when he was in Paris. He expressed great regret at the condition in which her house was found. He said he had sent a man with the rent—a private servant and confidential man—and that he had embezzled the money. In November, 1888, he discussed with her the subject of the marriage, and said she had better look out for a house. He gave her to understand that what caused the delay was financial matters which he wanted to settle. She did not inquire what those financial matters were. It was in April, 1890, that she made the discovery about his being a married man. During that month she met him in Paris, and told him she had made the discovery. He took her to lunch at an hotel, and it was then she told him. There was an upsetting scene. He confessed it was perfectly true that he was married, and that he had deceived her all along. He said he was very sorry; he did not wish to have any quarrel with her, and that he wished to make up to her for all the sorrow he had caused her. He said he knew it was a very cruel deception, but having begun it he carried it on. He proposed to give her £800 down and to settle upon her £150 a year for life. No suggestion of that kind had come from her. She accepted the offer. She said she did not wish to quarrel with him. There was no intimacy on that occasion. That was the last interview she had with him. He wrote to her on several occasions after that. In regard to carrying out the arrangement he had made, he sent her some money—£2 occasionally.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Attorney-General (cross-examining the plaintiff) Have you told us the whole story? The plaintiff: I have to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Is Mr. Jackson here?—I believe so.

You lived with him for some time and passed as Mrs. Evelyn?—Not before May, 1890.

You swear you were not intimate with him for a longer time?—Yes. I was not living with him as Mrs. Evelyn until after I found the defendant was a married man. I lived with him and passed as Mrs. Evelyn in Paris, in London, and elsewhere. We passed as Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn.

Are you living with him still?—No. I left him about three months ago, soon after Mr. Jackson knew about this action.

What is the name of the boy you have spoken of?—My nephew passes under the name of Walter Evelyn. His real name is Walter Lockington. His father lives in America and sends me money for him every month. His mother, my sister—Mrs. Lockington—is dead.

The defendant, a rather stout, elderly man, was asked by the Attorney-General to stand up, and on his doing so the plaintiff was asked to say if that was Mr. Wilfred Murray. She replied that it was; and then was cross-examined as to her receiving from Wilfred Murray a number of letters of a very improper and revolting character, with some hundreds of indecent photographs and disgusting literature. She stated that she had not those things now, having destroyed them shortly after she received them. He left some of them with her, and would not take them away.

Is there a single person you can produce who has ever seen you with this gentleman at any of the thirty places you have spoken of?—Yes, a housekeeper and Mr. Jackson.

Anybody else?—No.

You know the defendant has sworn that this whole story is untrue? Yes; I was very much astonished at that.

Did the man who passed in the name of Wilfred Murray bring this gentleman (pointing to the defendant) to your house at West Kensington?—No. It was that gentleman. I have never known any other Wilfred Murray than the defendant.

Did Wilfred Murray tell you that he had asked a gentleman to write to Mr. Wilson Barrett to help you?—He told me he had asked a friend, but he mentioned no names.

Read the entry in your diary in regard to your first meeting the defendant on the 7th of April? The witness (reading): "Rode in bus to Sloanestreet. After shopping got into the bus going to West Kensington in which I saw a gentleman. An inexplicable feeling seized me. It was as though an electric shock passed between us, and as I could see, he was experiencing much the same strange sensation as myself. I felt greatly agitated. He never took his eyes off me. When I got out Faust followed me. My heart was beating wildly, and I thought of taking to my heels; but then I thought it would be silly and undignified, and I also had a feeling that I should like to know him. I allowed him to go through the ceremony of self-introduction. After all, it was not very terrible, and he seemed awfully nice. Besides I feel sure he is a gentleman in every sense of the word." That was written the same night or the next day.

MR. JACKSON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Beetham Jackson said he was out of business at present. In 1886 he was a musical and dramatic agent at 74, Strand. He made the acquaintance of the plaintiff some years ago, and acted as a business agent for her. He got engagements for her, and she played at various theatres. At that time they were not living together. While at Monte Carlo there were no immoral relations between the plaintiff and himself. He saw the defendant call at the plaintiff's house, where he had lodgings. About twelve months ago he asked plaintiff to live with him. His immoral relations with plaintiff ceased nearly three months ago.

Cross-examined: He had not ordered things for the house in the name of Mr. Evelyn. His lawful wife ceased living with him ten or twelve years ago. Since he had given up business he had lived on money he had saved and made. He had lived on £700 he had invested since the end of 1889.

MR. HURLBERT'S EVIDENCE.

On Wednesday Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, the defendant, said he resided at 10, De Vere-gardens. He was an American citizen. He had resided in England since the beginning of 1886, but he was not naturalized. He was married in 1884. His wife had been in Rome, and was now returning. He had only seen the plaintiff twice at the request of Mr. Wilfred Murray, who had been in his service. Mr. Murray went by the names of McDermot, Wyndham, Russell, and Rowling. At Murray's request he saw Mrs. Evelyn at Kensington. He could not recognize her then, as he was somewhat near-sighted. She told him she wanted to go on the stage. She had had distress and trouble, and had lost her husband. He told her he might have some influence with Mr. Irving or Mr. Wilson Barrett, but more probably with the latter. He left with Murray, and he wrote to Mr. Wilson Barrett afterwards. Mrs. Evelyn was desirous of taking part in a melodramatic play. He first knew Mr. Murray in New York in 1881, and believed he was born in Jamaica. The witness's brother had been the American Minister in Peru. He got Murray to obtain information for him on subjects relating to Chili and also with regard to Irish-American affairs. Murray's handwriting was very like the witness's, and he was proud of his capacity to imitate handwriting. The letter produced was in Murray's handwriting. On the back of a photograph relating to Jamaica and General Eyre (produced) there was some writing in Murray's handwriting signed "Wilf. M." The witness attacked Mr. Blaine's American policy on one occasion, and Murray assisted him. In 1886 and 1887 Murray assisted him in investigations as to the Irish question, and he (the witness) wrote a book on the question. The book was entitled "Ireland under Coercion." The witness lived, in 1886-87, in Southwell-gardens, where Murray visited him. Murray was in great terror of the dynamitards, and asked to be allowed to be called Rowland or Rowlings. Murray was about fifty years of age. The witness's age was sixty-three. Murray was about 5ft. 10in. in height, dark, and wore a moustache. The witness had never passed under any other name than his own, and never by the name of Murray, Goslem, or Wyndham Russell. He was a great deal in Ireland in 1888, and Murray offered him information which he did not consider very valuable. The witness wrote a book in 1889-90 on France and the Revolution, in which he was assisted by Murray, who professed that he was intimate with the Boulangists. On one occasion Murray asked him to pay for a post-office order for £2 10s., and he consented; and Murray afterwards told him that the letter was intended for a "Miss Evelyn," or "Mrs. Evelyn," of Paris, and it had not been delivered. Afterwards it was found on inquiry that the postal order had not been delivered, as it had been put into an unaddressed envelope. Shown a bundle of letters, the witness said that they were not in his handwriting. They were in the handwriting of Murray to the best of his belief. He denied that he wrote any of the improper letters. The first claim upon him for money was made in September, 1889, in a letter which his wife opened. He denied that he had sent any remittance to "Emmeline Hurlbert," or had authorized the plaintiff to copy any letters which he had written. The witness never remembered receiving a letter from "Emmeline" in which she threatened to destroy her life. A number of letters addressed "Dear Emmie," purporting to come from Wyndham Russell, the witness said he had no knowledge of.

On Thursday, 16th ult., defendant re-entered the box, and was further questioned as to letters he received signed "Emmeline Herbert" at Cheyne-row, Chelsea. He produced all the letters which he had received of that character. He received the letter produced, in which she wrote that if he had kept holy the promises he had made, she would never have called at his house. She was driven desperate. She also asked him for £23 for arrears. This was the first application for money he received. Another letter from her was dated Bostell-on-the-Sea, and in it she pleaded for her child's sake and said she courted death herself. He had tried hard to discover Murray. He had tried in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris, but had failed to find him. He did not believe he was in London. He produced the seals which he had worn for the last five years. He never sealed a letter with a large "H" similar to that on the envelope which the plaintiff produced. Another envelope bore the ordinary seal of the Orleans Club. Murray used to see him in the Column Room of the Orleans Club. Murray would have no difficulty in getting paper and envelopes at the club if he asked for them. He never met the plaintiff in an omnibus, nor did he follow her home and introduce himself as Mr. Wilfred Murray. He never visited nor had improper intercourse with her, and never promised her marriage. He never wrote to her on Treasury Chambers paper. He did once go to see Mr. Goschen at the Treasury Chambers. The letter in question was in the handwriting of Mr. Wilfred Murray. He denied that he had taken the plaintiff to the Grosvenor Hotel. He was perfectly well known at the hotel, and stayed there for several days more than once, in the beginning of 1888 and in previous years. He had been many times abroad. He kept no diary of his travels beyond putting a note in a guide.book or the like. One diary was in a Murray's Guide to France. He remembered where he spent Easter in 1887. It was with his wife, at the house of a friend in Wiltshire—at Knoyle. The 7th of April was the date when he was supposed to have met the plaintiff on coming from the omnibus. He went down to Knoyle on Maundy Thursday to the house of Mr. Alfred Seymour. On the 10th of May following he was present with his wife at a festival at Florence. Mrs. Hurlbert met him at Paris on the 7th. He had travelled from London to Brussels, where he slept on the night of the 6th. It was certainly not true that on the 6th of May he presented the plaintiff in London with an engagement ring. On the 1st or 2nd of June he was with Mr. Ernest Beckett at an hotel in Brighton. On the 21st of June he witnessed the Jubilee procession from Lord Rothschild's house in Piccadilly. In the beginning of September, 1887, Mrs. Hurlbert was certainly in London, living with him. She went down to near Leeds some days before the Doncaster races. He was down with her part of the time. It was said that on the 1st of September he was at Ghent. He was not, and he had not been there for twenty-five or thirty years. It was not true that he slept with the plaintiff at Brussels. He was at Chartres on the 26th of September. He and his wife left London in the December following for Rome, where they spent Christmas. He was not at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Virginia Water, with the plaintiff on the 17th of December, as she had represented. When he was writing his Irish book he went backwards and forwards between Ireland and England. Murray met him repeatedly during that time. He did not go to Brighton in October, 1888. He spent the Christmas of 1888 in Paris. He left London on the 17th of December, and travelled with two lady friends. He did not desire to give the names; but he would write them down with the consent of the court. He stayed at the Hotel de l'Empire. His wife had gone on before him, and went on to Rome for Christmas. He remained at Paris and went to Rome later. He was at Versailles on the 26th of January 1889. It was not true that he promised marriage to the plaintiff on the 16th of April 1889, at Waterloo Station, on the 23rd of April at Cheyne-walk, on the 26th of April at Victoria Station. He was at Douai, Lille, and Amiens, on work connected with catholic organization in north-eastern France and Belgium, between the 16th and 26th of April, 1889. He went to Milan in the spring of 1889. He was in Normondy in the September following, when the plaintiff said he was in Paris with her.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The defendant said he did not think any rational being who knew him would have conceived it possible that he could have written the letters that had been produced. He looked upon the case as a trumpery and unfounded one. He was near-sighted, and could not now distinguish the plaintiff (who was sitting in front of the learned counsel) from the person sitting next to her. There was no truth whatever in the plaintiff's story.

The case was again adjourned.

[A Reuter's telegram since received states that the plaintiff lost her case, a verdict for the defendant being returned.]

THE INDIAN OPIUM TRAFFIC.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Friday, April 10, as we briefly reported in our "News in Advance of the Mail" yesterday, a debate took place on the opium traffic on Sir Joseph Pease's abstract motion:—

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Sir J. Pease rose to call attention to the Indian opium traffic; and to move—"That this House is of opinion that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible, and would urge upon the Indian Government that they should cease to grant licences for the cultivation of the poppy and sale of opium in British India, except to supply the legitimate demand for medical purposes, and they should at the same take measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory." He pointed out that an increasing interest has been taken in this subject during the last two years, especially by the Judges of this country. The question had never been treated as a party one, and he should like now to attack the entire Indian opium traffic. He looked upon India and this country as inseparable, though he was perfectly well aware that that doctrine was not a popular one with some persons. He viewed the connexion of this country with the manufacture of this drug as most wretched and most wicked, and contended that the Malwa duty was as open to attack as any portion of the opium reveuue. Opium should be treated and used as a drug, if it was to be used with safety, because its abuse was the source of much human misery and crime. As a nation however, we had to admit that for the sake of pecuniary gain we had promoted and directly encouraged the growth of the poppy and the sale of opium. Not only did the British Executive license the land for the cultivation of the poppy and pay subsistence to the planter, but it manufactured the article, sold it for consumption abroad, stored it in warehouses, and even advertised it in the native language on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, thus showing the native traders where they could purchase the article. He put to the House the parallel case of the Government having under its control the entire whisky trade of this country, and indicated that, in the event of such a state of things, the outcry that would be raised against such a system would be very great. But opium was far worse than whisky. ("Oh, oh.") For this greed of gain we had sacrificed every principle of political economy and morality and of Christianity. (Hear, hear.) The time had come when we should free ourselves from the responsibility of this disgraceful traffic. He next dealt with the drug as a poison, and showed that in this country the seller of opium must be a registered chemist, quoting a number of authorities, among them the *Lancet* and Sir Thomas Wade, in order to show that it was used by them both as a drug and as a poison. This opium question aroused the most intense interest. The petitions were most numerous and influential. He had presented a petition largely signed by the clergy of his diocese, and similar petitions had been sent up by the clergy of all denominations. He had that day received numbers of telegrams on the subject, one of them from Bombay, stating that at a meeting held that day, over which the Bishop presided, a unanimous vote in favour of this resolution was adopted. No statement had ever attempted to defend the morality of this opium trade; the only argument in its favour was based on pecuniary and financial considerations. In 1878 this trade was in China a contraband trade, but it was now carried on to an enormous extent, and with the most pernicious results to that country. Doctors of the highest eminence had set forth the dire effects, physical and moral, of opium smoking, and the Christian missionaries in China had deplored the ill effects on their labours which followed from the Christian faith being regarded as associated with the opium trade. (Hear.) The hon. member read an opinion of the late Mr. John Bright condemning the opium traffic, and, proceeding, said he had used China as an illustration of what opium did. What they had to do was to clean their own hands. They had introduced opium into Burmah. ("No.") There could be no doubt of that. It had been confined to a few Chinamen who were treated as thieves. The traffic had done its work in Burmah and in China. He was not going to refer to India, for that would be dealt with by his hon. friend the member for Kirkcudbright. He might refer, however, to the curious experience of the Dutch. When Java was in the possession of the English Sir Stamford Raffles put down the opium traffic, but it was afterwards introduced from Bengal. In March, in nearly all the churches in Amsterdam, religious services were held praying for the putting down of the opium traffic in Java. In the colony of Victoria the Governor said there was but one feeling as to the "infernal" character of the trade in opium, and he asked the other colonies to co-operate with Victoria in order to secure the absolute prohibition of the sale of opium in those colonies. In the face of all the evidence of this character it was difficult to understand how her Majesty's Government could say anything in defence of the opium traffic. It was said by Indian authorities here that the Indian Government had to look for revenue, and that there were persons who consumed opium with advantage, but the benefit must be infinitesimal compared with the demoralization to which thousands were exposed. China had made treaties with America and with Russia in which trade in opium was prohibited, and England had made with Japan and Corea treaties containing a similar prohibition. Our general trade with China was not increasing, and we were probably destroying that trade and impoverishing those who might be our customers by supplying them with opium. He included in the resolution the transit of Malwa, because although the Indian Princes might get a higher rent for the land that produced the opium, the people who cultivated the poppy were in a starving and demoralized condition. The largest revenue the Indian Government had derived from opium was 8,451,000 rupees in 1880-81, and the revenue had fallen steadily to 5,900,000 rupees, and the measures that had been resorted to in order to keep up the revenue reduced the figures to be dealt with to 3,000,000. The capital invested in the production of opium would not be estimated by any accountant at more than three and a-half millions sterling. The crop itself was a very precarious and troublesome one. The Army of India was the great offender. In 1881-82 the Army of India cost 13,000,000 rupees; in 1884-85, 16,000,000 rupees; and in 1889 20,000,000 rupees. Every authority on Indian affairs had declared that great economies with respect to the Indian Army were practicable without entailing any loss of efficiency. The hon. baronet the member for the City had placed on the paper an amendment to his motion should it become the substantive motion before the House. This amendment had relation to the question of subsidies; and he had always advocated that if the Indian Government were asked to make a sacrifice on moral grounds it ought to be allowed some subsidy, just as in former days the Jamaica slave-owners were granted a subsidy. He thought, however, that the amendment of the hon. baronet was too wide in its scope. He was sure the Indian Government did not look for a long continuance of this opium revenue, and he was more and more convinced that India herself would be a great gainer by the abolition of the trade. He contended, to sum up that the trade was the curse of China and of Burmah. His hon. friend who would second the motion would prove that the trade was the curse of India, that it was being rooted out of Australia because it had proved itself a curse there, and that it had been a curse to the American people in California. Every thinking man at home in whose opinion confidence was placed, and certainly all the heads of the Christian Church, looked upon the question as one of Christianity. He contended, moreover, that the revenue derived from the traffic was an uncertain one, and that the crop occupied good ground which might be more profitably employed. If the Indian Government would once set its mind to abolishing this opium trade—and he did not advocate any breach of faith with those native Princes who had proved so loyal to the British Crown—it could easily be done. As to the legitimate trade in opium all the medical crops for this country were at the present time grown in Turkey and Persia. Year after year the Indian Government declared that nothing could be done, because the revenue could not be spared, and for that revenue the Christianity of the United kingdom was being disgraced. He appealed to the House of Commons to free the country from the imputation under which it lay of doing for the sake of pecuniary gain that which demoralized and destroyed humanity. He appealed on the higher grounds of Christianity against a traffic which was simply spreading the kingdom of the devil. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. J. Stewart, who had the following resolution on the paper, rose to second the motion:—

"To call attention to the system of issuing Government licences for farming out the retail sale of opium and other narcotic drugs as a means of obtaining revenue in British India (including Burmah), Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, British Borneo, and Shanghai, and to move, 'That, in the opinion of this House, the system at present in force in British India (including Burmah), Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong, whereby the retail sale of opium and other narcotic drugs is farmed out to licensees who have a pecuniary interest in their increased sale, necessarily tends to spread the vicious habit of indulgence in these deleterious drugs; that the sale of opium ought to be regulated by provisions similar to those in force in the United Kingdom under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, with the object of confining the sale to that which is necessary for legitimate medical use; and that the preparation and sale of ganja, bhang, and other preparations of hemp ought to be absolutely prohibited as is already the case in Burmah.'"

He said that in 1875 he brought forward a motion for the gradual diminution of the opium trade, and if that motion had been carried much trouble would have been saved. He would much rather have spoken on the resolution which he himself had upon the paper, as it would have commanded more support, but as he was not able to do that he was glad to second the motion of the hon. member for Durham. It was found that the consumption of opium in India had largely increased. The only remedy for this was the suppression or the withdrawal of the manufactured goods from the reach of those who were addicted to their use. Opium smoking, it must be remembered, was regarded as a disgrace, and it was said that the only thing which preserved natives who used opium from utter decay was the virtue of the women. In Burmah under the late King Theebaw there had been a rule that no person should be allowed to smoke or chew opium, and that rule had been strictly observed, whereas now the consumption of opium was most alarming. In Lower Burmah, which had been longer under the curse of opium, the consumption had very largely increased, and it was these native populations over whom we bore rule that they wished to save from further degradation. (Hear, hear.) Government documents told them that opium was not sold to the Burmese at all, but to the Chinese. That was not the case at all; he had spoken with eye-witnesses who had seen numbers of Burmese going into shops and buying opium. There could be no doubt that the facilities now given for the distribution of opium among native populations were something quite new. A good deal had been eaten in the Punjaub, but very little smoked, whereas the consumption was now enormous. No doubt there might be some difficulty with regard to Scindia and Holkar, but he did not think that to curtail their privileges with regard to opium would be so hard upon them as some might be disposed to think. The cultivation of the poppy always took the very best land; four or five times the amount of water was required for it in comparision to what other crops required, and five or six times the amount of labour. That amount of labour, if the cultivation of opium was checked, would be utilized for the growing of food and of cotton. It must be remembered that the nights in those districts were extremely cold, and warm clothing was required, so that the change would conduce to the health and the well-being of the population. The missionaries, who knew most about the habits and feelings of the people, found that their influence for good was small where the curse of opium existed. We who see up to be the most civilized and most religious nation in the world, were fast losing our character in all Oriental countries, and it was absolutely impossible to remedy the existing state of things as long as the opium trade existed. A great deal was said about our having the alcohol question at home to get rid of first, but he maintained that the two things were very different. (Hear, hear.) In this country the Government were not directly mixed up with the manufacture of alcohol as the Government of India was with that of opium. If the Government owned distilleries in the country they would hear a great deal about it (hear, hear), but that was practically what was the case in India. If we gave up this trade our commerce would have easier access beyond the frontiers of India, and India would be richer in every way; there would be fewer people in her gaols and lunatic asylums, and we should show the whole world that we are determined to do right and not wrong. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the feeling against this opium traffic was growing to such an extent in this country that the Government sooner or later would be compelled to deal with it.

Dr. Farquharons said he was glad to hear that the old statements had not been repeated that this country had forced the opium traffic on the Chinese. He presumed that that contention was now given up. ("No, no.") There could be no greater delusion in the world than to believe that we had forced opium on the Chinese. By the Treaty of Chefoo there was complete local option in the hands of the Chinese. They had power to deal with the traffic by prohibitive tariff, so as to cut it off, or by a 15 months' notice they could exclude the introduction of opium into the country altogether. He shewed that, according to the views of Lord Ripon and other high Indian officials India would be bankrupt if we were to withdraw the opium revenue from it, while they were also told that there was no more taxable commodity in India. If the opium revenue was got rid of in India, then we must tax the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) He agreed, however, with the late Mr. Fawcett that it would be highly absurd to spread money in stopping this traffic when they had at their doors a traffic in alcohol, from which they derived an immense revenue, and which caused more widespread misery than opium. ("Oh, oh.") It was impossible to prohibit opium-growing in India, and the attempt to shut it out would lead to leakage from other countries. The Chinese now grew an immense amount of opium for themselves. Two-thirds of the opium in China was now grown in its own territory. In many parts of China two-thirds of the cultivable area was under opium. In conclusion, he would point out that he had tried to prove, first, that we had never forced opium on the Chinese, and that at any moment the Chinese could terminate the existing contract; secondly, that the evil effects of the drug had been enormously exaggerated; and, thirdly, that the abandonment of the revenue would make India bankrupt. The hon. mover and seconder of the resolution might take some comfort from the fact that in 30 or 40 years matters in this respect would come round to their way of thinking, for by that time the Chinese would grow their own opium and would want none of ours. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Fergusson said that doubtless the House would expect some remarks from him in reference to what had fallen from the mover and seconder of the resolution. Although he very much regretted that that task had fallen to him instead of to the Under-Secretary for India, yet he would endeavour to discharge it, and he thought he should be able to satisfy the House that the Government of India were not demoralizing the people of that country in the nanner that had been alleged, but rather that they made every effort to curtail and control this traffic in the interests of the people, both of India and of China. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for the Barnard Castle Division of Durham had not now brought this question forward for the first time, and no one could doubt the earnestness and sincerity with which he took it up, and that his sole wish was to remove what he thought was a blot on our national character, and to stop a traffic which he deemed to be wrong and injurious. He therefore fully recognized the purity of the hon. member's motives, and if he differed from him at all as to statements of fact, or as to the practicability of the changes which he proposed to introduce, he could assure him it was in no degree to depreciate those motives. (Hear, hear.) It was quite true, also, that the public mind had been more stirred in recent years in respect to this question than formerly, but it was at least open to question whether a great deal of that was not artificial. Those who had sought thus to stir the public mind had not, he must say, dealt altogether consistently with the facts of the case. (Hear, hear.) A great many pamphlets and letters on the matter had appeared lately in the newspapers, and one assertion which had been constantly made was that we had forced opium on the Chinese, and had done so by our wars with them. But that allegation had been disproved over and over again. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "No, no.") It had been disproved in the debates in Parliament; it was distinctly disclaimed by Lord Elgin and Mr. Wade in their negotiations with the Chinese for the Tientsin Treaty. It was distinctly stated to the Chinese negotiators at the time of that treaty that the British Ambassador did not require or press on the Chinese to receive Indian opium, it was entirely because the Chinese Ministers said that China could not dispense with it that any condition was made respecting it. (Cries of "No.") If that was denied, he must give the proof which was to be found in the statement of Mr. Wade in a Blue-book presented to Parliament in 1882. From that time the arrangement with China had rested on the footing that the Chinese might at any time terminate that treaty by giving 12 months' notice. They were also at perfect liberty to increase the duty on opium to any extent they pleased, or to exclude it altogether; and this he would say without fear of contradiction—that if the Chinese thought proper to raise the duty on Indian opium to a prohibitive extent, or to shut out the drug altogether, this country would never expend a sovereign or provide a soldier or the cost of a single gunshot to force it on them. (Loud cheers.) But he entirely denied that our wars with China were to force opium on the country. The quarrels or wars with the Chinese were caused in the efforts to open China to commerce generally, opium being only one of the many articles of trade that were referred to. (Hear, hear.) What he wished the House to consider was this, that in our dealing with this business it was in the same spirit and on the same principle as the Indian Government dealt with the spirit duties and as we dealt with them in this country. There were three ways in which it was possible to deal with a trade in intoxicants or narcotics, which taken in small quantities might be harmless or even beneficial, but which taken in excess might be extremely injurious and destructive to life. They could either forbid or regulate or tolerate it. The course taken in this country and in India was to regulate the trade, and to place upon it the highest tax that could possibly be made without giving too great a temptation to smuggling. There was no difference in principle in dealing with opium in Bengal or in Bombay. In some States, by treaty, the popy was grown for consumption in the particular State, but not for export; in Malwa alone it was grown to the utmost extent. But the hon. member was quite mistaken, if he might say so, in taking Rajpootana as a part of India where the poppy was freely grown. No poppy was grown at all there, but the States only consented to forego the cultivation of the crop, pecuniarily profitable to themselves and to their revenues, on condition of their being supplied with Malwa opium free of duty, in order that they themselves might get the same financial benefit which they would derive from its being produced in their own States. Now, as to the opinion expressed by Sir Thomas Wade. He was an authority in connexion with China of the very highest importance, and if Sir Thomas Wade unrestrictedly condemned our position in China, he should say we should very much lack defenders. From a statement made in the course of the debate he was reminded of a passage in a despatch in 1881, in which reference was made to a conversation between Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Minister as offering remarkable testimony on the point in question. It appeared from this conversation that Sir Thomas Wade, without at all denying the right of the Chinese Government to do as it chose, said he should like to know what course that Government would take. The Minister replied that the Chinese Government would be glad to stop the traffic altogether, but he added, "So long as the habit existed, opium would be procured either from India or elsewhere. Any serious attempt to check the evil must originate with the people themselves." It had been said that we introduced opium into China. There never was a greater mistake. Sir Thomas Wade told him only that day that the poppy had been grown in China from time immemorial, and that in 1840, when the first treaty about opium was made, the drug was brought from a place 3,000 miles, he thought he said, from the sea coast, which was equal in quality to that of India. It was quite certain it was a great article of commerce with China in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Reports were made to Queen Elizabeth of the great quantity of opium exported from what we now called the Straits Settlements to China; and as to the charge of our permitting the use of opium in India, why opium was introduced into India so long ago as the advent of the Christian era. At the earliest period of our Indian history there were Indian officers who seriously attempted to cut down the traffic in opium. No one would respect more than he did the opinions of Christian and benevolent societies on the subject. No doubt they felt very strongly any imputation that might rest on this country of introducing any trade that might injure the people in any part of the world; but the point he wished to make was this—that in China, as in India, there was a great demand for this drug, and it was impossible to prevent the people from using it without using force. Among the Rajpoots it was a universal practice to use a solution of opium as a drink of hospitality, yet there was no more warlike, manly race than they. There was no trace of demoralization and degradation about them. All the opium known to be sold in China would not supply the population to a moderate extent. Certainly in India, according to the quantity known to be sold, not more than one in 520 of the population used it at all. Native-grown opium was greatly increasing in China. The reports of her Majesty's Consuls in China during the last few years spoke with hardly an exception of the diminished importation of Indian opium. The fact was that in China, as in other countries, there were several phases of opinion on this subject. There were those who disapproved the use of opium, and there were those who would displace it altogether, but there were also large numbers interested in its growth. Something had been said about Burmah. In Lower Burmah the sale of opium was not forbidden, but it was very strictly regulated. There were only 20 licensed shops in Lower Burmah, and nearly 300 persons were prosecuted last year for dealing unlawfully in the drug. It was manifest that with a large Chinese population the sale of opium could not be prohibited altogether without causing great dissatisfaction. In Upper Burmah the Government had given instructions that, while a limited number of shops were to be kept open for the convenience of the Chinese and natives of India who used the drug, neither opium nor spirits were to be sold to the native Burmese. The great difficulty of the Government had been to check the illicit sale of opium. In matters of this sort the settled habits of the people could not be ignored, and laws must be made with some regard to national convenience and the wants of the people. He now came to the position the Government took up on this question. It had been often before the House, and whatever party had been in office its representative had stated the case, and, though recognizing the evils of the excessive use of opium, had pointed out the great difficulty which attended any attempt to deal with the question. It had been said that the Government of India would become bankrupt if it were not for the revenue derived from opium. That was a mistake. (Hear, hear.) But, nevertheless, the revenue derived from that source was of the utmost importance to India. The gross revenue derived from opium was Rx. 8,300,000, and the net revenue Rs. 5,300,000. There was also the profit of the cultivators and of other persons engaged in the production and transport of the drug which had to be taken into consideration when it was proposed to deal with this question with a high hand. By at once putting a stop to this branch of trade they would be taking from many persons the means where by they lived. It was a serious thing at one blow to abolish one-fifth of the revenue of India that was derived from taxation. (Hear, hear.) He would next ask the House in what way they proposed to replace this portion of the revenue if the opium traffic was suddenly but a stop to. They all knew that it was very difficult indeed to find new items for taxation in India without injuring the prosperity of the country. Hon. members opposite were continually demanding the abolition of the salt tax in India, but were they to get rid of the revenue derived from opium the abolition of that tax would have to be postponed indefinitely. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, how were the Indian Government to deal in regard to this matter with the native States to whom we had guaranteed their opium revenue? These were all very serious considerations. (Hear, hear.) He freely admitted, and the Government of India had never denied, that as soon as it could be brought about without dislocating the affairs of the country, this source of revenue would be abolished. (Hear, hear.) Some progress, he was glad to be able to say, had already been made in that direction, and there were now in the Presidency of Bengal 100,000 acres less of land under poppy cultivation than there were ten years ago, while the number of chests of opium manufactured in British India was now only 4,800, as against 5,606. (Hear, hear.) The revenue of India had largely increased during the last five years, and little by little, he hoped, the opium traffic would be put an end to. He quite agreed that we ought to make the charge for the opium licences at Singapore and Hongkong as heavy as possible, so as to reduce the number of shops at which it was sold. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. member of Midlothian had said many years ago that the sincerity of this country in dealing with this question could not be admitted unless we were prepared to take upon ourselves some of the burden that would result from the abolition of this traffic, and that we should not cast an additional burden upon the already over-taxed people of India! He entirely concurred in that view. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances he hoped that the motion would not be pressed, seeing that the Government had the wish to put an end to the opium traffic quite as much at heart as any hon. members in that House could possibly have. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. Smith said that they had just listened to a very fair speech on behalf of her Majesty's Government, and he congratulated the righ hon. gentleman on his statement that never again would this country fire a gun against China to compel her to accept our opium. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman stated that this country had never forced opium upon China. That was a very startling statement to make in the face of the evidence we had on the subject.

Sir R. Temple observed that three-fourths of the opium consumed in China was produced in that country. It was of inferior quality and increasing in quantity, and it was subject to a local tax, which went to the Chinese Government. The remaining one-fourth was imported from India; it was of superior quality, but decreasing in quantity, and it was subject to a double tax—the import duty levied by the Chinese Government and the export duty levied by the Indian Government. So that on the whole the Indian opium in China was to the opium consumed in China what the champagne of France was to the rest of the wine of the country. He would not enter into the ancient history and the conditions of the trade in the past. At the present moment China was perfectly free to impose any tax she chose upon Indian opium, which, in fact, was at her mercy. (Hear.) If, therefore, China was being poisoned, she was poisoning herself. But was this opium poison? The House had heard what the hon. member for Aberdeenshire had to say on this point. It was to be regretted the House had not had an oportunity of hearing the views of the hon. member for Central Hackney (Sir Guyer Hunter). As a matter of fact, opium was far less deleterious than alcoholic liquor. Those who chewed opium to excess were quiet, while those who drank alcoholic liquors to excess became obstreperous, and it certainly could not be said of opium, as of alcoholic liquor, that it led directly to crime. (Hear.) The hon. baronet said that in this country opium was labelled as a poison. But that was a wholly different substance to the opium sold in China which was perfectly harmless if taken in moderation. But, supposing that opium was to be regarded as poison, was China poisoned? The hon. baronet and his friends spoke of the tens of thousands and millions of people who were poisoned. But the truth was that only one in 150 persons in China obtained access to opium. The hon. baronet and his friends in their statements were guilty of unintentional but, nevertheless, monstrous exaggeration. ("Oh.") What was our action in this matter? We taxed this Indian opium—taxed it heavily—just as the Chancellor of the Exchequer taxed the whisky of Scotland and Ireland.

In respect of the consumption of stimulants and drugs India was a model to the British Empire; we had a strict system of excise, and the whole matter was carefully guarded, the result being that there was a reign of temperance throughout the mass of India unknown to these more civilized countries. (Hear, hear.) In the south of India possibly 5 or 6 per cent. of the population were consumers of drugs, but in other parts the percentage was much less, and he was within the mark when he said that not more than 4 per cent. of the vast population of 260,000,000 ever touched any alcoholic or narcotic substance. That was a result of which they might be proud. (Hear, hear.) They were now asked to sacrifice £5,500,000 of revenue which was being beneficially expended upon frontier defence and upon material improvements in the condition of the people in order to put the money into the pockets of the opium consumer in China, without any result except to stimulate the consumption of a narcotic drug. Nothing could be more absurd or contrary to sound principle, and therefore he hoped that the House would by a decisive majority reject this proposal, which would mean the sacrifice of revenue for which no British taxpayer should be called upon to make compensation, without producing any moral result except doing the very harm which the hon. baronet opposite hoped to cure. With the firmest belief in the purity of the hon. member's motives, he contended that his whole complaint was based upon a misapprehension of the facts and upon unconscious and unintentional misrepresentations. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M. Cameron said that it had been his wish to move for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question of the opium traffic, in order that they might have authentic *data* on which to proceed. He thought that too much of sentiment and too little practical knowledge had often entered into their legislation. He had recently come from the East, where he had inquired into the opium traffic, and he could substantialy corroborate all that had fallen from the hon. baronet who had just spoken.

Mr. W. H. Smith said he had listened with very great interest to the hon. gentleman's speech, and was somewhat surpised at its conclusion. (Laughter.) He assured the hon. member there was every disposition on the part of the Government to take every means to satisfy the people on that question, and they were quite prepared to communicate with the Government of India with that view. That was a very grave question. The hon. baronet said they should be moral and right without any regard to pecuniary considerations. That was a sentiment in which they were all prepared to joint, with limitation. (Laughter.) He agreed they should have no regard to pecuniary considerations where they were themselves concerned, but thought it was both moral and right that they should have regard to pecuniary consideration which affected other persons. (Laughter and cheers.) The right hon. member for Midlothian, speaking upon that question a very short time ago, said:—"There is a kind of morality which, in my opinion, is the lowest of all, and it is the morality of the Government which makes promises without knowing that it has the means of fulfilling them." (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet asked the Government to make promises without knowing whether they could fulfil them. The hon. baronet said the House should assure the Government of India that the loss of revenue owing to the abolition of the opium traffic would be made good by this country, or that the payment of the debit should be postponed. The proposal to postpone the payment of the debit was not the kind of morality we should press upon the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) He thought resolution to provide for the deficiency in the revenue of India ought to precede the resolution to abolish the opium traffic.

Sir J. Pease said he stated that he was prepared to assure the people of India of an annual grant for the purpose of meeting the deficit.

Mr. W. H. Smith asked why the hon. baronet did not make that proposal in the first instance, and proceed with the resolution condemning the traffic afterwards. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Pease said he was quite prepared to add that to the resolution.

Mr. W. H. Smith thought there was a good deal to be said in favour of such a resolution, and if the hon. baronet would withdraw his present resolution, and add a clause to that effect, the House would be in a position to consider the whole question. The course which the Government had taken, the course which all Governments had taken during the last few years, for the present Government took no credit for greater care and consideration for the morality of the people of India than was shown by previous Governments—the course which the Government of India had taken during the last five years was to diminish the area of cultivation in India by 20 per cent. That must be taken as an indication of the policy of the Government in its administration of India, and they were not able to accept a resolution which would put a stop to the production of opium in India at once, a resolution which would at once deprive the revenues of India of so large a sum. If they were to admit anything of the kind, illicit sale and production would be the result. The policy of the Government had been greatly to diminish the cultivation and consumption of the drug in India. That had been their distinct policy during the past five years, and it would be persevered in the future. (Hear, hear.) They could not accept a resolution couched in the language of the hon. baronet unless the House was prepared to perface it by a positive acknowledgment on the part of the House and the country of a liability to make good to the revenues of India the enormous amount of which they would suddenly be deprived. (Hear.)

The House divided and the numbers were—

For the resolution	160
Against	130
Majority for the resolution	—30

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud Opposition. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Fowler moved to add at the end of the resolution,—"And this House, feeling the pressure of taxation on the people of India, will take steps to reimburse the deficiency so caused to the Indian Government."

Mr. T. Healy said that he should like to hear the views of the Government upon this amendment. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet the member for the City had contented himself with moving his amendment. He had known the hon. baronet to make comparatively long speeches on occasions of much less importance. The hon. member was still speaking at 1 o'clock, when, according to the rules of the House,

The Speaker left the chair, and the House adjourned.

On Monday, 13th ultimo, Mr. M. Cameron asked the First Lord of the Treasury the following question:—"Whether, in view of the result of the vote of last Friday night on the opium traffic in India, and the strong feeling which that vote manifested against the traffic, both in this House and the country, he is prepared to give effect to my proposal for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject and thereby furnish to this House authentic *data*, which will guide its legislative action."

Mr. W. H. Smith said, from his point of view, the debate was incomplete. The hon. baronet the member for the Barnard Castle Division had, he understood, expressed his willingness to accept the proposed addition to his resolution, but on that proposed addendum the debate stood adjourned. He hardly knew whether it was practicable now to take a decision on the whole question in the form in which it would stand if the addendum were made to the resolution. Certainly, the Government felt that the House had not expressed its opinion on the whole question, and it would be premature for the Government to make any communication of their intentions until the question was disposed of in its entirety.

The Marquis of Hartington said he desired to ask the speaker what was the exact position in which the question stood. He said that the motion, with the proposed addendum, still remained on the paper attached to the 16th Order of the Day, but he presumed that if that order were reached to-night the debate could not be continued. Would the motion remain on the Order Book, and if so, in what form, and in what manner would it be possible for the House, if it desired to do so, to resume the discussion on the motion and the proposed amendment?

The Speaker.—In reply to the noble lord I will state the exact position in which the matter stands. Upon the question that I now leave the chair, which was submitted to the House last Friday, the hon. baronet the member for the Barnard Castle division moved an amendment. On a division all the words of the motion that I now leave the chair were negatived, except the first word, "that" the words of the motion of the hon. baronet were added, and his motion then became the substantive question. To that motion an amendment was moved by the right hon. baronet the member for the City, and by the lapse of time the debate on the addition to the motion became an adjourned debate. It will therefore be observed that the House passed no definite decision either on the first amendment as a substantive question or upon the amendment which was moved as an addition, to the substantive question, in consequence of the lapse of time. On coming to the order I shall have again to propose the question—the substantive resolution and the amendment that has been moved to it—and, if the amendment be carried, I shall have to put the whole resolution with the addendum attached to it; and then the House will express its opinion upon the substantive motion amended by the addendum, or if the addition of the words be negatived, on the motion alone. If Supply is taken on Monday or on Thursday I am obliged to leave the chair without question put, and therefore I should not be able to propose the question on the resolution of the hon. baronet the member for Barnard Castle. If I am asked what I should do on Friday next I must reply that I should then have to put, not the question of the hon. member for Barnard Castle, but the question that I do now leave the chair, upon which the amendments on the paper specially put down for Friday would take precedence of any other amendment. Therefore I know not what would become of the amendment to the motion of the hon. member for Barnard Castle on Friday next. (Laughter.) But it would, of course, be open to the Government to offer facilities for treating the subject on motion by giving that motion a place among the orders of the day on a Government night. That lies altogether in the discretion of the Government. I do not think any other question arises which I am called upon to answer. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Pease asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he proposed to make the resolution an order of the day. (Laughter.) He was quite prepared to accept the amendment of his hon. friend and relative the member for the City but not his exact words. He read the words he was willing to accept as an addition to his resolution.

Mr. J. Maclean begged to ask whether the Government intended to take the ammendment of the hon. member for the City, and to place this unjust and impossible burden on India. (Cries of "Oh.")

Mr. W. H. Smith.—The question has now assumed an altogether new character, and I am not prepared to state to the House whether the Government are prepared to adopt the motion of the hon. member as an order of the day. But I may state generally our view—that the question does require much further consideration before it is accepted by this House. On a future day I will state whether we can offer facilities to the hon. member for bringing the question on.

Sir Joseph Pease Withdraws.

On a letter to the *Daily News* Sir Joseph Pease writes:—Sir,—As I have numerous letters asking for information as to the course I intend to pursue in reference to my motion on the opium traffic, may I make use of your columns to state that after the discussion which took place in the House last evening, it is plain that, even if I desired it, I could take no further step in the matter, unless at this somewhat late period of the Session, I was again successful in balloting for a place for my motion? Should the Government put my motion down for discussion again, my friends in the House and I will be quite ready to meet any discussion they may desire to raise, but in the meantime I feel content with the strongly-expressed opinion of the House of Commons on the immorality of the opium traffic; and on Mr. Smith's declaration that it was the policy of the Government gradually to reduce the acreage of poppy cultivated in Bengal, and I feel certain that the effect of so large a majority as we secured on Friday night, coupled with this statement, will be felt by the Indian Government. It is somewhat remarkable that *The Times*, in reporting Mr. Smith's observations last evening, entirely omits the following very important expression that he made use of: "No doubt the Government of India will take their own course in the matter."—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Joseph W. Pease.

44, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W., April 14.

The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, was held on April 15 at the offices, Bishopsgate-street, Within. Mr. D. H. Small (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report (in which a dividend for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1 per cent. per annum, was proposed), stated that the business of the bank had greatly increased. At no period of of their history had they been able to show so large an amount under the head of customers' balances, &c., and in the total of the bank's assets. The half-year's profits, although better by £2,821 than those of the December half of 1889, were not quite as good as those of the half-year ended June 30 last. The difference, however, was not much, and when they took into account the great difference in the rate of exchange at which their profits had had to be remitted, the falling-off was more than explained. Maj.-Gen. E. J. Rickards seconded the motion, which was adopted. The retiring directors were re-elected.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
2. DELETERIOUS SCENTS & COLOURS.
3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
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VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

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THE LANCET.
"Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

VINOLIA SOAP
THE QUEEN.
"Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM
THE BABY
"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."
THE LANCET.
"An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Of much convenience in skin ailments."
THE QUEEN.
"For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet.

VINOLIA POWDER. A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

VINOLIA POWDER
THE LADY'S PICTORIAL.
"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

VINOLIA POWDER is unequalled for the Toilet, Nursery, Skin Roughness, Exposure, Sweating Feet, &c.

VINOLIA POWDER
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Vinolia Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, weeping surfaces, and sweating feet."

PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., Limited; TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and P. S. POCHAJEE.

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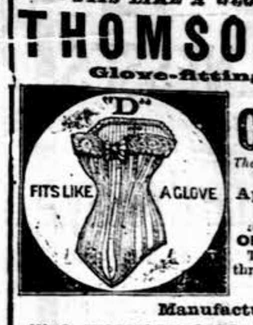

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S
Glove-fitting
Trade Mark.
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, &C.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
Do not be induced to accept *any* other
Only Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
REGIST'D
TRADE MK.
CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at The Price of Pure Oil.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
Sole Wholesale Agents for India and Burma:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Fernandes & Co., Wright & Co., Esplanade Pharmacy, Bolton & Co., and others and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. Macropolo & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning. }

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Billous Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

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Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

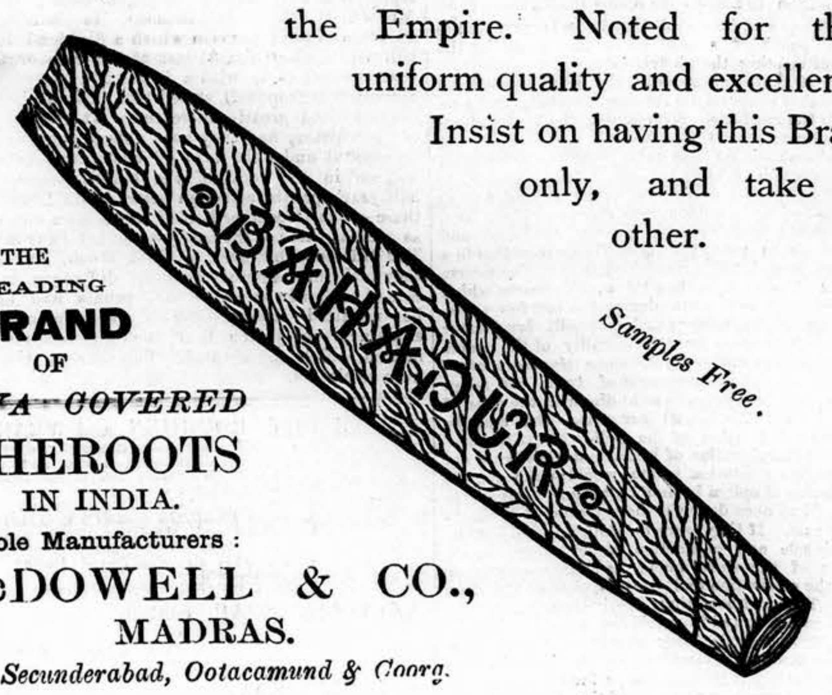
STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

To be obtained of all dealers throughout the Empire. Noted for their uniform quality and excellence. Insist on having this Brand only, and take no other.



THE LEADING **BRAND** OF *JAVA-COVERED* CHEROOTS IN INDIA.

Sole Manufacturers:

McDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

Secunderabad, Ootacamund & Coorg.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS AND OF

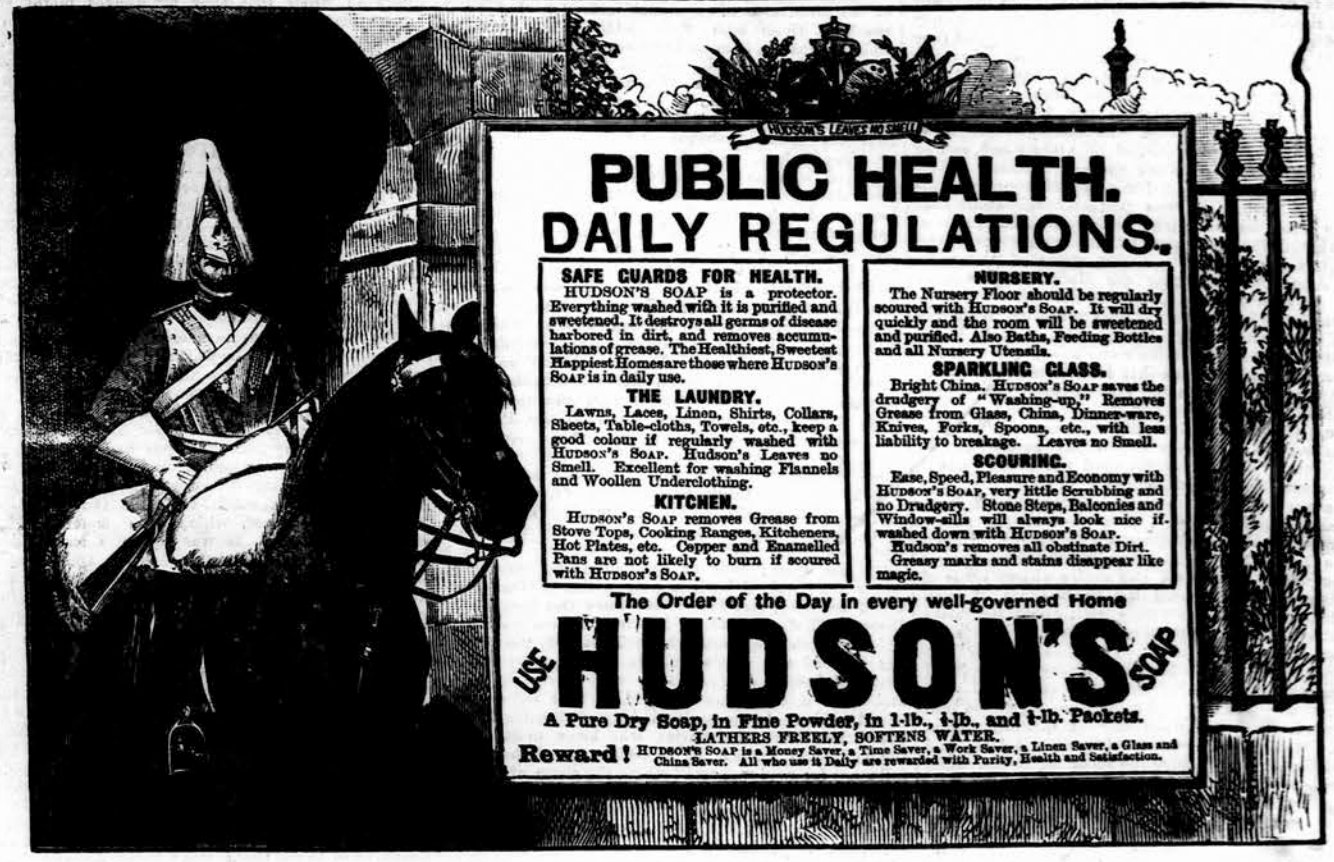
D. MACROPOLO, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.



PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH. HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY. Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN. HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY. The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS. Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING. Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

PICKERINGS' "BLANCO,"

FOR

WHITENING ALL ARTICLES OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN

LEATHER

SUCH AS

Military Equipment, White Helmets, Gloves, Hunting Thongs, Whips, Cricket and Tennis Shoes, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.

It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

The moulds of "BLANCO" are made in one size only and will fit the specially made zinc boxes, which are non-corrosive.

Send for Sample and Wholesale Prices to

"BLANCO" AGENCY, 60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,

GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
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Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. }

Trade WW Mark.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co, and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

COD LIVER EXTRACT

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.

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BY

GELLE FRERES, PARIS.

Eau de Cologne "Regina."
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"Mikado"

An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive)—

NIGRITINE

Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

Gold Mohurs.

PURE INDIAN LEAF
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Awarded Silver Medal for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

The following are made from

Selected Dindigul Tobacco,

and bear our registered trade mark as above.

"Gold Mohurs,"

Manufactured in three sizes.

	Rs.	A.
Extras, Havannah-shaped, 5 inches long; in boxes of 50 .. ..per 1,000..	20	0
No. 1—Havannah-shaped, 4½ inches long; in boxes of 100 .. ..per 1,000...	16	0
No. 2—Havannah-shaped, 4 inches long; in boxes of 100 .. ..per 1,000...	15	0

"Siestas,"

A full flavoured Cigar, Dawson's shape with straw; in boxes of 100.

No. 1—5 inches long .. ..per 1,000...	15	0
No. 2—4 " "	14	8

Our new Factory, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
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